HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 151- BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 28 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 27	DUMANA ..	8 427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		Striats
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MALWA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
29th June	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st July	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	537	20 June	30 June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
xCelebes Maru	12th June.	27th June.
Borneo Maru	26th ,,	5th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Aug.

x Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar
Allahabad
Amritsar
Amballa City
Amballa Cant.
Bombay
Cawnpore
Calcutta
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gojra
Hafizabad
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sind)
Jullundur
Jaranwalla
Jammu
Jhelum City
Jhang (Maghiana)
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallapur
Ludhiana
Meerut City
Multan City
Montegomery Montgomery)
Okara (Dist.
Peshawar Cant.
Peshawar City
Patiala
Quetta
Rawalpindi
Sangla Hill
Sargodha
Sialkot City
Simla
Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition. Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENT DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :— A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An HONOURS GRADUATE for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur. Strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply sharp stating terms and qualifications (Sd.) A. J. MODY, Dewan, Dharampur State, Dharampur (Surat(, 18th June, 1927.

A 28714

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY-TEACHERS for the Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad, one graduate on Rs. 120/- p.m, and one Intermediate passed on Rs. 90/ p.m. both strong in mathematics and Hindi. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad.

A 28731

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED JOB of Accounts, Typing or Correspondence clerk by a Gujrati Gentleman. Good reference and satisfaction guaranteed. Please communicate with Box No. 1995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B R319

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem.
(Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Virlaparle, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and 8 rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.

C 28735

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Appollo Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT facing sea. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.

C 28736

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Gents' Best quality Tie and pump shoes. Sale prices Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. INDIA.

T 28690D

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—FIVE TONS MOTOR LORRY in working order. Inquire at MEHTA BROTHERS, Kennedy Bridge.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A fair and cultured HINDU GIRL of 16 years virgin or widow of any caste to marry a young bachelor graduate of high caste with a decent income. Apply with photo. Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R316

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.

M 28630

MEDICAL.

RICHTER'S—KOLA-LICITHIN GRANULATED.—Compound of Licithin & Colanut for HEALTH & ENERGIES—Excellent tonic in nervous exhaustion and general weakness of the convalescent stage, in Phthisis, malnutrition, diabetes, rickets, anaemia, tabes and nutrional disorders. Indispensable to travellers, sportsmen, explorers, artists etc in fact to all subject to severe mental or physical strain. Dosage:—2 to 3 times daily. A measure full of vessel enclosed in original packing. Price per Bottle of 2½ Oz. Rs. 1-13-0. Chemical works of, GEDEON RICHTER LTD., BUDAPEST. X. (Hungary) Sole Agents in Bombay Presidency & C. P. Lavchand Varajdas & Co., Princess St., Bombay, 2.

P R320

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkbia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2. postage As 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, a Call of Rs. 10 per share on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of this Company has been made and that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the registered Office on or before the 28th day of June, 1927, after which date interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will be charged until the date of payment. The above call is made payable by such Shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 13th June, 1927.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

28697

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY (constituted as a Local Authority under the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923) invite applications for the post of School Board Administrative Officer on the grade of Rs. 400-40-800 p.m. and a Motor Car Allowance of Rs. 120/- p.m. The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on 12 months probation on the expiry of which period he will be confirmed subject to satisfactory service and will then be eligible for the benefits of the Municipal Pension, Provident Fund and Leave Rules. Subsequent to the expiry of the probationary period the appointment will be renewable for a period not exceeding 5 years at a time, subject to satisfactory services. Applications stating academic qualifications, experience in chronological order and age, along with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President, Karachi Municipality, and should reach him not later than 16th July, 1927.

No joining expenses will be paid

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

14th June, 1927.

28713

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY COURSE

ENROLMENTS for the above course and admissions into the College HOSTEL are being made daily. For admission, please apply to the PRINCIPAL immediately.

28729

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE No. 62.

REFERRING to the S. I. Railway advertisement inviting Tenders for the supply of metre gauge bogie steel rail trucks, tenderers are hereby informed that the date fixed for the receipt of tenders the Agent of the Railway has been extended from the 30th of June to the 31st July, 1927.

28740

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SECUNDERABAD.

O. P. NO. 7 OF 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CAWASJI FRAMJI MISTRY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that Fardunji S/o Cawasji has applied to the District Court, Secunderabad, for grant of letters of Administration to the estate of the late Cawasji Framji Mistry and that the 27-7-1927, 11 a.m. has been fixed for the hearing of, the said application. Any one wishing to object to it may do so on such date.

V. RAJARAM IYER,
Vakil for petitioner.

25-6-1927.

28741

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property which lies about two miles North of the Town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927 failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests, Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.

28507

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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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THE WEATHER

MONSOON STRONG IN DECCAN

EXTENSION IN GANGETIC PLAIN EXPECTED.

SIMLA, June 27.

The Arbian Sea monsoon has strengthened in the Deccan but is weak over the rest of its field of activity and the Bay Monsoon continues weak.

Rainfall has been early general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Hyderabad, North Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Bengal, Central India, West Hyderabad, and South Coorg. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province Gujarat. Central Provinces west, Bombay Deccan, Madras southeast and Madras east north.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch, Moulmein one and a half, Bassein three, Dhubri one, Bogra one and a half, Dinajpur one, Murree, Dwarka, and Amraoti a half, Ratnagiri one and a half, Marmgao four, Karwar one and a half, Poona quarter, Aurangabad a half, Parbhani two, Nizamabad, one and a half, Mercara, Mangalore and Salem one and Kurnoon two.

Forecast: Some extension up the Gangetic Plain.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

27th June 1927

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	n 1925	o 1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	n	In. Ct,
Colaba Point	0.00	27.79	25.74	4 09
Fort	0.02	29.03	25 94	3 22
J. J. Hospital	0.00	24.09	26 41	3 93

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Monday, the 27th of June 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Rainfall Departure 1st June date
Quetta	..	0	—0.12
Multan	..	0.21	—0.27
Rawalpindi	..	0-35	—1.48
Lahore	..	0.54	—0.84
Hissar	..	0.17	—1.21
Ambala	..	0.75	—1.97
Delhi	..	0.25	—2.06
Agra	..	0.70	—1.09
Mainpuri	..	1.32	—0.26
Jhansi	..	.91	—1.25
Cawnpore	—	1.47	—1.19
Allahabad	—	1.33	—2.52
Jacobabad	..	0	—0.15
Karachi	..	0.01	—0.79
Bikaner	..	0.7	—0.52
Ajmer	..	0.75	—1.20
Jaipur	—	0.11	—1.68
Kotah	..	0.16	—2.34
Mount Abu	—	2.24	—1.44
Bhuj	—	2.41	+0.82
Dwarka	0.47	0.87	—0.68
do 26th	0.26	0.40	—3.95
Veraval	—	4.10	—0.28
Rajkot	—	5.66	+1.95
Bhavnagar Para...	—	3.83	+0.67
Surat	..	19.84	+3.77
Ahmedabad	..	8.61	+4.85
Deesa	—	1.88	+0.31
Neemuch	..	0.36	—3.19
Indore	0.14	3.90	—1.14
Jubbulpore	—	5.41	—0.60
Saugor	0.10	2.95	—2 37
Hoshangabad	..	3.00	—2.28
Khandwa	0.03	2.89	—1 85
Akola	0.03	6.03	+1.31
Amraoti	0.49	10.41	+4.78
Nagpur	..	9.20	+1.40
Chanda	..	19.99	+13.36
Raipur	0.02	8.13	+0.64
Bombay	..	27.79	+11.55
Ratnagiri	1.29	21.71	—4.28
Marmagoa	3.51	18.50	—8.85
Karwar	1.63	22.76	—10.68
Malegaon	0.05	6 53	+2.59
Ahmednagar	0.05	5.76	+1.09
Poona	0.29	6.46	+2.07
Sholapur	0.02	3 67	—0.60
Bijapur	0.05	1.93	—1.20
Belgaum	..	6.66	—0.59
Aurangabad	0.49	7.70	+2.77
Nizamabad (Indur.)	1.25	11.28	+6.53
Hyderabad	0.05	4 34	+0.25
Mangalore	1.18	33.96	+0.63
Calicut	0.10	29.74	—1.73
Cochin	0.43	23.07	—2.93
Trivandrum	0.11	13.32	+0.90
Colombo	..	8.83	+1 23
Masulipatam	0.06	4.62	+0.52
Bellary	..	1.83	+0.13
Cuddapah	0.10	3.31	+0.64
Madras	0.65	1.9	+0.27
Bangalore	..	1.49	—0.06
Coimbatore	..	1.47	—0.07
Trichinopoly	..	2.90	+1.64
Negapatam	..	0.70	+0.41

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 27TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was above normal except in the extreme north of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and humidity is appreciably in defect. Temperature was markedly above normal in the whole of the province. Mainpuri recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 108 in.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over south Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.47in. of rain and Indore 0.14 in. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat. Temperature was above normal in Central India West and North Gujarat and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.10 in of rain and Amraoti 0.49 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the eastern districts and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north of the area and in excess locally in the south. Temperature was generally above normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 1.29 inches of rain, Marmagao 3.51 in. and Karwar 1.63 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was below normal in the south of the area. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 88.5 in. and the lowest 81.1 deg. both being 3 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.29 in. of rain, Aurangabad 0.49 in, and Nizamabad 1.25 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was locally above normal in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been fairly active on the west coast of the Peninsula but generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Central India West and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.18 in. at Mangalore, 0.10 in. at Calicut, 0.43 in. at Cochin, 0.11 in. at Trivandrum, 0.10 in. at Cuddapah and 0.65 in. at Madras.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the interior of the Peninsula.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27th June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.752 inches (.062 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29,696 inches (.068 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. .021 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Maxmum temperature durng 24 hours 38.5 degrees (2.5 degree above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.1 degrees (2 6 deg. above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 27.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 27.86 inches.

WHEAT POOLS

UNITED STATES TO ADOPT CANADIAN SYSTEM

On May 5, 6, and 7 there was held in Kansas City, Missouri, a conference of delegates representing the chief wheat exporting countries of the world. Delegates from the United States, Canada, Australia, Russia, and the Argentine were in attendance, and a series of interesting and important discussions took place. The Canadian delegates, who included the leading officials of the Canadian wheat pools and the Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, dominated the gathering and favoured it with accounts of the progress and methods of the Canadian wheat pools, from different view-points. Mr. Samuel G. Bron, head of the Russian delegation, brought a very favourable report of agrarian conditions in Russia. He asserted that wheat production in Russia was now yearly increasing at the rate of 5 per cent of the pre-war volume, and would steadily grow; but he also pointed out that the domestic consumption of wheat bread had also been increasing, and he caused relief to the other delegates when he made the declaration, "It is not our intention to injure prices" says the Ottawa correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial."

Mr. William Jardine, Secretary for Agriculture in the Coolidge Administration, gave a definite pledge that the United States Government, having decided to give every possible encouragement to the development of the wheat pool system in the Republic, was prepared to grant a substantial subsidy to permit the establishment on an efficient basis of a central selling agency which would handle the grain collected by the co-operative pools now existing in different States.

Discussion took place about the plan which would be adopted as the basis for pool organisation, and the Australian delegates argued strongly in favour of a compulsory plan whereby all grain-growers within the boundaries of the territory of a particular pool system should be compelled by law to belong to it. The delegates from Russia, where all farmers must market their grain and exportable surplus through a common channel, were also sympathetic to the idea, but other delegates were opposed to it, and eventually a resolution was adopted favouring the principle of a voluntary pool, fortified by rigid terms of contract.

PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION.

On the last day the following resolution was unanimously passed by the conference: "As soon as practicable the wheat producers of the chief exporting countries of the world should look towards co-ordination of their co-operative programme. This must be preceded by thorough organisation of the producers of wheat in each country on a permanent basis, and such organisation must control a substantial percentage of the wheat grown in these countries. When these conditions are met then international co-ordination will give the wheat-grawer the same control over the marketing of his crop already possessed by other industries, and will materially assist in putting agriculture in its rightful place among the other industries of the world."

A decision was also taken to establish a permanent international bureau of co-operative grain marketing which would act as a clearing-house for statistical information and development procedure.

Owing to a variety of factors the pool idea has been slow to gain a foothold in the United States; to-day only 5 per cent. of the United States wheat crop is marketed under the pool system, as compared with 60 per cent. in Canada and 50 per cent. in Australia.

The delegates to the conference disavowed any intention of setting up a world-wide agrarian combine which would raise prices to the consumer, and Mr. L. C. Brouillette, the vice-president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, argued very ably that consumers should not cherish any suspicions of the wheat pool movement.

It is expected that one result of the conference will be to give a great impetus to the wheat pool movement in the United States..

WEEKLY GUNNY REPORT

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.)

Calcutta, 22nd June, 1927.

Heavy Goods.—The feature of the market has been the continued demand for Packs, and shippers have paid steadily advancing rates for all positions up to the end of September. Sacks for the Season show an advance in rates, buyers having taken considerable interest as the result of more favourable weather reports from Australia. Other heavy goods have been inactive and prices show little change.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for June at Rs. 32-8-0, for early August at Rs. 33-0-0, for October at Rs. 32-8-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for June at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 55-0-0, for July at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for August at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 50-12-0 to Rs. 50-4-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for June at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 55-0-0, for July at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0, for 10th August at Rs. 53-8-0, for 15th August at Rs. 54-0-0, for August at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for Ready and June at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 50-12-0 to Rs. 50-4-0; Twill Sacks (38 x 26½ hd.) 2 lbs. 6 ozs. for July-August at Rs. 51-8-0; Woolpacks for June and early July at Rs. 2-8-6 to Rs. 2-10-†, for July at Rs. 2-7-3 to Rs. 2-9-6, for 15th August and August at Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-6-9, for early September at Rs. 2-6-0, for September at Rs. 2-5-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June at Rs. 46-12-0 for July at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-8-0 for August/September at Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs 48-8-0, for September/October at Rs. 48-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 46-8-0; A Twills (46") for early July at Rs. 56-12-0 basis; Woolpacks for June and early July at Rs. 2-8-6 to Rs. 2-10-6, for July at Rs. 2-7-3 to Rs. 2-9-6, for 15th August and August at Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-6-9, for early September at Rs. 2-6-0, for September at Rs. 2-5-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January-March at Rs. 36-8-0; Hy. Cees (2" green) for June at Rs. 45-8-0 striped basis; Hy. Cees for July/September at Rs. 45-0-0; A Twills for June at Rs. 54-0-0, for July at Rs. 54-12-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November/December at Rs. 45-8-0, for April-June at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 30-0-0 to 50-12-0 to Rs. 50-4-0, for October/March at Rs. 51-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 50-0-0.

Hessians.—The market throughout the week has been very steady, but no great volume of business has been done.

9 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 15-50 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-5-0, for July at Rs. 15-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-3-0 to Rs. 15-7-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for October/March at Rs. 14-14-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-8-0.

36"—9ozs. 40" for June at Rs. 17-6-0 basis.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for July at Rs. 94-0-0, for 15th August at Rs. 92-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready and June at Rs. 20 9-0 Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-11-0 to Rs. 20-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-3-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-3-0 to Rs. 20-2-0, for Oct./December at Rs 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-0-0.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21-8-0.

Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for June at Rs. 36-0-0.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE

June 23, 1927

Messrs. Lewis and Jones in their circular state that as a result of to-day's reduction in the Bank rate to 5 per cent the market has taken on a more lively appearance after a dull week of business. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after been sold down to 77/10 earlier in the week and to-day touching 78 closes at 77/15. A good demand for 5 per cent 1945/55 and 4 per cent 1960/70 loans exists at 108/1 and 89/1 respectively. 6 per cent 1927 Bonds were done at 100/13 and 5 1/2 per cent 1928's at 106/7. 5 per cent 1933 Bonds were taken at 103/6 and 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan at 112/13. The market closes firm and we look for some further advance in quotations. Last year, subscriptions to the new Rupee Loan opened on 7th June and the public should therefore shortly be in possession of particulars regarding this year's intended issue.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

In spite of heavy liquidation, mill shares show little change on the week, quotations finish a shade lower all round and we do not look for much fluctuation either way in the near future. Gokaks have been offered at 133/12 without coming to business. Sassoon Silks have changed hands up to 69/4. Cloth and yarn markets continue quiet in keeping with seasonal requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Business in this section has been rather quiet but we look for increased activity in the near future.

BANK SHARES.

Good business has resulted in Imperial fully paids at 1470 with buyers at 1475 at the close. The small shares quote 370, India Banks are on offer at 79 whilst Centrals are no better than 29/6, Eastern were done at 82. Baroda Banks quote 86/8 with no shares on offer.

RAILWAY SHARES.

A very poor turnover has to be reported, Central Provinces have changed hands at 101 X.D. and Sara Sirajganj at 99. Hoshiarpurs have sellers at 100 whilst Sialkots are wanted at 108/4 and Sind Lights were done at 141/8 X.D.

CEMENT SHARES.

This section has been most active and a large turnover has resulted. Bundis have improved one point to 27 and Indians to 201/4, Katnis close steady around 173/12 with very few shares available whilst Punjabs are offered at 7/14.

MANGANESE SHARES.

After a very small turnover Shivrajpurs and C. I. M.'s close at 50/8 and 25/8 respectively.

BOMBAY BURMAS.

Have improved to 655 after 640 done with the partly paid shares at 190. We regard these quotations as still too inflated and to discount dividend prospects a long way ahead.

Alcock Ashdowns done as low as 280, have improved to 300.

Bombay Trams are a shade better at 1-4/4 with Bombay Telephones at 42.

Ahmedabad Electrics have buyers at 81 with no shares available. Surat Electrics were done at 82.

SHIPPING SHARES.

Bombay Trams are a shade better at 141 with the Pref. at 250. Scindias have improved a point to 16/14.

HYDRO ELECTRIC GROUP.

Very little change in quotations has to be reported in this group. The tendency is very steady and we look for a slow but gradual improvement in all shares in this group. The Andra Vly. Co. will be in a position to make a small maiden dividend payment this year on its ordinary shares.

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES.

Tata Iron shares continue to provide considerable interest to the speculator, the ordinary shares being particularly sensitive. Earlier in the week the ordinary dropped to 58 but close at 61/4. The 2nd pref. have improved to 90 buyers and still look cheap provided buyers are prepared to ignore temporary price fluctuations. Various rumours are in circulation regarding which we consider should be disregarded. the probable dividend on ordinary shares Should the ordinary shares once more reach the 65/70 level, they look a fairly safe sale.

INDIAN IRON ORD.

Have improved to 16/12 X.D.

RUBBER SHARES.

London telegraphs a decrease of 560 tons in the Stock figure which now stands at 66894 tons. Shares have been marked down in sympathy with the drop in the commodity price to 1/5.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

LONDON, June 8.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,939,790 on the 1st instant, as compared with £150,877,625 on the previous Wednesday.

Of the £650,000 bar gold available in the open market this week £525,000 was taken for a destination not disclosed, the balance being divided between the Continent, Egypt, India and the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

June 2nd: Received nil. Withdrawn £7,000.

June 4th: Received nil. Withdrawn £500,000.

June 4th: Receiced nil. Withdrawn nil.

June 7th: Received £ 250,000. Withdrawn £ 10,000.

June 8th: Received nil. Withdrawn £ 191,000

The receipt of £250,000 yesterday was announced as Sovereigns released from 'set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank.' The bulk of the withdrawals wes in bar gold the destination of which was not revaled. The £208,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—

Holland £110,000, India £91,000 and Spain £7,000. During the week under review £458,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, making a net efflux this year of £182,000. Since the restoration of an effective gold standard there has been a net efflux of £5,506,000 as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS.

Belgian Congo	£ 24,100
British South Africa	35,704
Other countries	9,953
	69,757

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 129,653
Netherlands	33,100
Belgium	102,501
British India	154,025
Other countries	15,770
	£ 435,049

It was announced on the 2nd inst. that the Imperial Bank of India had reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

The Southern Rodesian gold output for April 1927 amounted to 48,290 ounces as compared with 50,407 ounces for March 1927 and 51,928 ounces for April 1926.

SILVER.

Despite some vacillation, the market keeps fairly steady. India gave some support, but bear covering and an occasional demand from America have been the chief factors. China has been more a seller than a buyer. The tone is rather unsettled. As the pressure for pompt shipment is relaxed, the difference between cash and two months' delivery has disappeared.

An official forecast issued from Simla yesterday states that the monsoon rainfall in India during 1927 is likely to be normal or in excess of normal in the Peninsula and the north-west of India, and normal to the north-east of India.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 50,633
Mexico	130,397
Other countries	4,129
	£ 185,159

EXPORTS.

Iraq	£ 100,000
British India	147,105
Other countries	20,756
	£ 267,861

WEEKLY NEW YORK COTTON

MESSRS. A NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, May 26.

COTTON: Nervousness with regard to the new crop outlook was intensified during the early part of the week under review by the continuance of unfavourable weather conditions over a large part of the belt. An active general demand carried prices to a level approximately 425 points above the lowest quotations of the season recorded early in December and it was not until the occurrence of beneficial rains in western sections of Oklahoma and Texas that profit taking developed in sufficient volume to check the advance and to cause a moderate reaction.

Latest advices from the Mississippi Valley are to the effect that flood waters are gradually receding and that, despite the heavy rains which have occurred at frequent intervals, considerable planting has been accomplished. An extensive area, however is still under water and cotton acreage reduction in this territory may necessarily be substantial. In the eastern belt early planted cotton has made good progress but late planted cotton needs rain to ensure satisfactory growth, its condition at present being poor. Temperatures have been more reasonable. The outlook in Oklahoma is now favourable. In Texas the condition of plants varies from poor to very good; with the exception of the Northeast, rain would be beneficial, particularly in the West where the drought area has only been partially relieved.

According to the Bureau of Entomology, boll weevil emergence prior to May 1st at nine of the thirteen reporting stations was greater than in 1926. While the weather experienced during the summer will be the final factor in determining the extent of weevil infestation, present indications point to the possibility that, if conditions are favourable for the insect's development, serious damage may result.

During the past ten weeks, world's spinners have taken 3,210,000 bales of American cotton, including linters, against 2,079,000 bales in the corresponding perod of last year, an increase of 54.4 per cent. If the present rate of takings relative to a year ago continues during the remaining ten weeks of the season, the total for the twelve months will exceed 18,400,000 bales. Spinners, however, have been reluctant to follow the recent advance and although in some parts of the belt the limited supplies of desirable cotton are firmly held, elsewhere there are reports of an easier basis, probably reflecting nothing more than a desire on the part of holders to clear up small remaining stocks.

At present prices the world may be inclined to await further light on new crop prospects before developing fresh enthusiasm on the long side, but we continue to feel that bullish possibilities predominate and that, in consequence, a conservatively constructive attitude is to be preferred.

INDUSTRIAL LIVERPOOL

A booklet exhibited "Industrial Liverpool" issued by the Liverpool Organisation shows various advantages offered for industrial enterprises in Liverpool and its environs. This port is famous for having the largest docks named after late Mr. Gladstone. These docks are connected with electrical overhead railways. This port is known for its largest imports in raw cotton and wheat. It has ample Warehouse accommodation and great financial facilities.

In exports its total exceeds the combined figure of London, Manchester, Middlesbrough and Bristol. The heavy chemical industry is centered in and near Liverpool and it is the largest flour milling centre in Europe.

For the development of industry cheap and efficient electricity, gas, ample soft water and coal are available besides enough skilful labour. Thus it presents to-day a great opportunity for industrial and commercial interprises and 120 sites, varying in size from 500 sq. yards to 600 acres are available, particulars of whiche can be had from the Liverpool Organisation, No. 3, Lord Street, Liverpool.

According to "Madras Mail's" Madura correspondent the Tamil Nadu volunteers have proposed to inaugurate an intensive campaign for promotion of boycott of foreign goods and particularly of the British goods.—Free Press.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—"Financial Chronicle" estimates Acreage Reduced 10 per cent. Steady on spot Demand.

Weather Favourable—Closed irregular 1point lower to 4 points higher.

Local—Frightened Shorts Covered. Commission Houses Sold. Closed weak.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the folowing cables:—

N. Y.—July highest 16.64. (11-31 a.m.) lowest 16.50 (10.38 a.m.)

Liverpool 9.05 a.m.—Light rains South Texas.

Liverpool 9-15 a.m.—"Financial Chronicle" estimates acreage 43,877,000 acres, decrease 10 per cent

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Weather more favourable, but market steady on good demand actual."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messts. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th inst. as under:—

"Weather market without trend."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—

There is no special feature to report in the Home markets which continue quiet but steady. Our opinion is unchanged, and we advise buying.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends dated 26th instant:

"Featureless market past week. Crop progressing favourably, except complaints too much rains. Weevil damage feared."

AMERICANS:

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled steady and improved 11 points on reports of better demand for Spot Cotton. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined 14 poinsts, The close was irregular at a decline of 1 point to 4 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 16.85c.

The New Orleans market closed steady at a rise of 1 points with Spot Cotton unchanged

The Liverpool market opened 1 point lower but ruled steady on large sales of Spot Cotton being 10,000 Bales. The close was steady unchanged to 2 points Higher.

Favourable weather continues for the growing crop and much talked anxiety about weevil damage has failed to havt any hardening tendency in the values. The "Financial Chronicle" estimate acreage 43,877,000 acres, decrease 10 per cent. This being the general expectation, it failed to act as a price disturbing factor.

Looking broadly to the general situation chances do not favour any material improvements in the prices unless crop prospects become less favourable. At any rate the market is grinding at this level and it is probable that with the change in crop prospects, prices ar elikely to witness violent fluctuations as an act of tired bulls unloading or nervous shorts covering. However as far as our information goes, we are of the opinion that prices will decline and strongly recommend not to hold purchases.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Despite a small advance of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened firm at Rs. 340/8 for July/August Broach. Prices hardened further as those option sellers who were short, covered freely, absorbing free offerings by Commission houses. Some talk about manipulations by buyers of "Call options" was responsible for unusal strength in the local market. Later prices ruled quiet and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	340/8	343	340/8	341
Broach A/M.	348/8	349/8	347/8	347/8
Oomra July	331	332/8	330	330
Oomra D/J.	331/8	332	330	330
Bengal D/J.	299	299	298/8	298/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Liverpool opened 1 point lower and later on it showed 5 points lower. Bulls preferred to retire and the market closed weak on heavy selling by Commission Houses and firms:—

Broach J/A.	340/8	340/8	338/8	338/12
Broach A/M	346/8	346/8	344/8	344/8
Oomra July	329	329	327/8	327/8
Oomra D/J.	329	329	322/8	327/8
Bengal D/J.	298	298	295/8	295/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
September	223.10	+..010
December	224.90	+.0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal 299 D/J.
Broach 348 A/M.
Broach 341 J/A.
Oomra 331 D/J.
Oomra 331 July.

Bengal	326	320	313	305
S P	322	316	309	301
Rajputana	326	320	313	305
Broach	352	348	342	
S D	361	356	351	
P A	364	357	350	343
K V	352	349	344	
Dholera	348	345	340	
Kalajin	351	348	343	
Surat	413	410	407	
Nausari	423	420	414	
Oomra No. 3	338	334	328	
C P No. 1	350	346	340	
C P No. 2	344	340	334	
Khandesh	334	330	324	
Mathia	331	327	321	
Comptah		375	371	367

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27

			Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	**Superfine**	**M. G.**	**302/5**
„	**Fine**	**300/2 Nove. +26**	**Dec. +17**
„	**F.G.**	„	**295/97**
Sindh-Punjab	**Fine**	„	**300/2**
„	**F.G**	„	**293/95**
Wardha-Hingt.	**Fine**	**M. G.**	**345/47**
Nagpur		**345/47Nv. +35**	**De +26**
Yeotmal		„	**333/40**
Arvi		**338/40Nv +28**	**De +19**
Amraoti			**335/37**
Khamgaon-Akola		**335/37 Nov. +21**	**Dec. +12**
Mulkapur		„ „	**330/32**
Khandesh		**328/30 Nov. +14**	**Dec' +3**
Muthia	**Fine**	„	**325/27**
Nanded/Purna	**Best Quality**	„	**335/40**
Purna	**Average**	„	**325/27**
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	**325/27**
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	**330/32**
Burwah Sanavad		„	**330-32**
Broach Fine	**M.G.,**		**345/47**
	F.G.,		**335/37**
Westerns Good	**MG**		**330/35**
„	**HG.**	„	
Cambodia Fine	**M G**		**380/85**
Miraj/Sangli	**F.G. M G**		**340/45**
Compta	**F.G.M.G.**		**340/45**
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 27.

200 Kotak and Co. C P No. 1 350
100 E D Sassoon Terupur 385
200 Tata Co. Bengal 305
100 Tata Co. Nasirabad 312
100 Tata Co. Kalajin 331
200 Tata Co. Anjar 320
200 Elphistone Mill Bengal 305
200 Elphinstone Khandesh 307
100 Cenchary Mill Comptah 360
100 Langli and Co. Comptah 359
200 Toyomankwa Indore 325
200 Mitha Nathoo Miyagam 347
200 Dawn Mill Nasirabad 312

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 27

In full-pressed Bales.	25-6-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	81	3,12,696	2,90,254
Central India		2,94,341	3,70,908
Barsi and Nagar	197	1,98,201	2,19,698
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,368	73,895
Berar	317	5,65,591	472645
Central Provinces	60	2,27,522	2,44,791
Total Oomras..	655	16,66,719	16,72,191
Dholera	728	1,82,934	2,71,794
N.W. Provinces ..		57,379	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	75	54,204	1,06,021
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121	288,816
Broach	32	2,37,292	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	449	1,20,728	1,29,731
Westerns-Northerns	159	61440	84,271
Cocoanada ..		404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	868	31,562	49,199
Persian		4199	4,277
American.. ..	431	3,06,237	17,257
Egyptian and African		76,385	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	3,797	29,14,856	31,37,953

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 23rd June.

In full pressed Bales.	25-6-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	4988	3,31,013	4,96,823
Japan & China	2600	13,75,906	16,24,161
Coast Ports ..		21,295	22,032
Up-country by Rail		1,40,315	80,508
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,950	20,966
Total	7,598	19,04,479	22,49,490

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 27.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:::—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready, Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 14/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 14/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/5 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F:—June sh 15/5 per cwt FBH.
July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/9 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh 16/ per cwt FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/3 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 27.

On Saturday London market closed quiet. Nothing doing, conditions remained unchanged. Shanghai Exchange ruled firm to-day. Local market opened steady but at the advance operators sold. The undertone of the market shows some improvement as the demand for ready is broadening. The close of the market as per Bullion Broker's Association was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Ready	59/6/6	——	——	59/9/0
Ashad	59/8/0	59/11/0	59/8/0	59/11/0
Shravan	19-7-0	19-10-0	59-7-0	59-10-0

Shanghai London Ex. opened 2-6-15/16 closed 2.7.1/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 27.

The market is quiet with small business:—

Ready Gold	21	8	9
Ashad	21	8	6
Shravan	21	8	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32-7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 83.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49.

Tone of Exchange.—Near quiet, Forward steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 27.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/4 per cent.
1 to 6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, June 27.

Our New York friends Messrs. Harriss. Irby & Vose wire to us to-day as under:—

"Cotton:—Entirely weather market with known factors apparently discontinued. With seasonal weather expect further reactionary tendency next week, but ultimately higher prices on usual summer scares and deterioration".

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 17th June 1927.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,00 00 000
Public Deposits	6,60 88 000
Other Deposits	68,77 24 000
Loan against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,58 47 000
Rupees	87,59 09 000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	19,60 78 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 51 000
Loans	12,93 92 000
Cash Credits	30,72 45 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,92 38 000
Bullion	20,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	31 60 000
Dead Stock	2,79 63 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	81 53 000
Balanies with other Banks	6 38 000
	73,92 38 000
Cash	13,66 71 000
Rupees	87,59 09 000
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£949,000
Advances in London	£963,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 44,200
Perientage	17.75
Bank Rate	6 p.c.
From 23rd June 1927	5 p.c.

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	Decrease.	1,34,50,000
Other Deposits		Increase.	1,02,98,000
ASSETS.			
Bank's Investments	„	Increase.	3,99,000
Loans	„	Decrease.	44,79,000
Cash Credits	„	Decrease.	66,77,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	Increase.	51,28,000
Cash	„	Increase.	58,31,000
Percentage			17.75

STOCK EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATION.

Bombay, June 27.

FORWARD LIST.

Fazulbhoy 915, Pearl 583/12, Crescent 220, Indore 383/8, Bleach 242/8, Pabaney 263/12, B. Dyeing 926/4, Century 423/12, Nagpur 533/12, Swadesh 520, A. Advance 400, Finlay 152/8, Swan 160, Colaba 148/12, New Great 318/12, Simplex 186/4, Kohinoor 1250, Madhavji 130, Mathradas 80, Phoenix 400, Ed. Sassoon 143/12, Mayer Sassoon 93/8, B Cotton 347/8, Tata Mill 100, Gokak 136/4, Mysore 126/4, Globe 428.

FORWARD MISELLANEOUS.

Alcock 295, Burma Old 655, C. I. Mining 26, Katni Ord. 175, I. Cement 200, Shivrajpur 50/12, Bundi 27/12, B. Steam 207/8, Tata Ord. 58/8, Tata Def. 190, Tata Hydro 1061/4, Tram Ord. 144/6.

CASH LIST MILL SHARES.

Pollo 7, Elphinstone 24, Currimbhoy 250, Bradbury 300, Kastoorchand 29, Madhorao 23, Ceylon 40, Premier 11/8, Dawn 730, E. D. United 1/1/6, Khatau 107/8, Laxmi 6350, Vishnu Ordy. 2750, New City 120, Andhra Ordy. 822/8, Tata Power Ordy. 555.

BANKS.

Bank of India 79, Central Bank 29/4, Eastern Bank 81, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial quarter 370.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma New 142/8, Pre. B. Perol 6/7, N. India Ass. 23/12, Jupiter Ass. 5/12, Scindia Ass 16/14, Tata 1st Prf. 134, Tata 2nd Prf. 88/12, Katni Drd. 655, Telephone Ord. 42.

3 1/2 per cent G. Paper 77/14, 1945/55, 108.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, June 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 25th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,504
Linseed	5,142
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	722
Gingellyseeds	15
Poppyseed	620
Groundnuts	1,138
Castorseeds	3,434
Rice	8,787
Myrabollams	3,186
Cottonseed	1,507
Gram	1,261
Joowar	93
Barley	547
Bajree	1,125
Coal	7,846 tons.

BOMBAY SEEDS MARKET.

TRADING ASSOCIATION QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Cottonseeds per cwt.				
Septr.	50/4/0	50/10/0	49/13/0	49/13/6
Cottonsed per cwt.				
Jaury	4/7/9			4/7/6
Ground Nut Seeds				
July per cdy.	62/12/0	63/0/0		62/12/0
Ground Nut Seeds				
Feb.	57/4/0	57/6/0	56/12/0	56/12/0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool June 25.

The weekly cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	18,779,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	470,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	128,000
Amtrican Cotton Visible Supply	4,214,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	437,000
Total Sales	54,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stock	11,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	5,000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	3,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	——
American Cotton Afloat	38,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	8,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	336,000
Total Afloat	142,000

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad ..				400
Bombay Cotton ..				345
Bombay Dyeing	922 8	926 4	922 8	926 4
Century ..				423 12
Central India				523 12
Colaba Land ..				148 12
Crescent	220	220	217 8	220
Edward Sassoon				143 12
Fazulbhoy	908 12	913 12	905	912 8
Finlays ..				152 8
Globe ..				42 8
Gokak ..				136 4
ndian Bleaching..				243 12
Indore Malwa				382 8
Kohinoor ..				1250
Madhowjee ..				130
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon ..				92 8
Mysore ..				126 4
New great	315	318 12	315	318 12
Pearl	581 4	585	581 4	585
Pabany ..				263 12
Phoenix ..				400
Simplex ..				186 4
Swadeshi				520
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mills				100
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				17 14
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108

STOCKS AND SHARES,

UNDERTONE HEALTHY

MILL SHARES:— 27 June 27.

The Mill shares opened steady and ruled firm with small improvement in prices, There was absence of selling and some fresh bhying by investors was noticeable. The undertone of the market is healthy.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares ruled steady with improved enquiry. Second preference were in demand.

A few shares of Imperial Bank changed hands to-day. Some Centrals were done at Rs. 88/12: Bombay Burmas ruled steady and Bundi shares were in good demand. Tramways are getting firm on investors enquiry.

SECURITIES:—

Securities ruled steady with a small business.

SHARES:

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union .. :	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	.	27	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	200	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	10	..	655	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	14
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	863	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	247	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	822	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	6
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1061	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	555	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	856	4
MPANIES. PRESS OC				
Barsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Saba-Pathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	200	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	214	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	655	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	8 Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills... ..	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	12
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	190	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	58	8
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1200	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	4
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1900	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	400	
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	926	4
Bombay Industrial ..	108	.	5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	423	12
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	472	8
Ceylon ..	100	..	57	
Colaba Land Mill ..	100	6	118	12
Crescent ..	100	4	220	
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David ..	500	..		
Duria ..	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1 1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	263	12
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	143	12
Elphinstone O.	700	..	23	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy ..	100	25	915	
Finlay ..	1,000	..	152	8
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	136	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	213	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382	8
Jamashed O. ..	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	107	8
Kilachand ..	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor ..	500	..	1250	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowj Dharamsi ..	100	..	130	
Madras United ..	250	15	100	
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas ..	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	318	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	45	
Pearl ..	250	8	583	12
Poenix	100	10	400	
Premier.. ..	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	(9)	
Sholapur ..	1,000	200	6800	
Simplex	100	..	186	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi ..	500	..	520	
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O. ..	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	275	
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14.6

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929.47 Rs. 101/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108 1/6.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.

6.1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195 Rs. 112/4.

6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103

Forward rates 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14/6, 1945/55, Rs. 108/1/6.

Tone of market.—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with mails from London of 23rd instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 1st July.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A Concert of Khan Saheb Murad Khan will be arranged by the above School today(Tuesday) in Prarthana Samaj Building at 9-30 p.m. S.T.

Enquires for admission should be made at the School on Tuesday evening from 5 to 7 p.m.

LECTURE ON RESURRECTION.

Under the suspices of Anjuman Ishat Islam a Public Lecture will be delivered by Moulvi Fazlurrehman Mulla on "Resurrection and refutation of the doctrine of Transmigration of souls" to day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Gowli Mohalla, Memonwada Road.

GUJARATI TEXT FOR S. L. EXAMINATION.

The Registrar of the Bombay University has sent the following letter to the Resident General Secretaries of Shri Jain Swetamber Conference.

In reply to your letter dated 16th instant I have the honour to state that the Board resolved to record all the letters and representations received on the subject of the prescription of "Gujaratno Nath" as portion to be studied in Gujarati for the S. L. Examination of 1928.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday the 1st July at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 3rd July at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch, classes, in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal Schools near Prarthana Samaj, Girgam, on Every Sunday in English commencing from Sunday the 3rd July 1927.

Successful candidates will be awarded Association Certificates. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the class secretary by attending on the above day at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

DILSHAD BEGUM MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chairman and Committee of the Dilshad Begum Memorial Fund have handed over to the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association a sum of money to be invested and the proceeds to be devoted to a Scholarship to be called the DILSHAD BEGUM MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Scholarship of the value of Rs. 196|- approximately will be awarded annually to the woman student studying in an Arts or Medical College in Bombay who may be considered the most deserving among the applicants, irespective of caste or creed. Applicatons with letters of recommendation may be sent before July 1st 1927, to the Honorary Secretaries:—Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy "The Cliff" Ridge Road, or to Mrs. McKenzie, Wilson College, Chaupaty.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

5 to 6 p.m. English Instrumental and Classical Music.—1. Loa-Nah. 2. April Blossoms. 3. Garconniera. 4. While the years go drifting by. (Orchestra) 5. Irish Reel Medley. (Irish Bagpipes) 6. Tannhauser. (Orchestra and Chorus) 7. La Plus que Lente, (Violin with Piano).

6-30 to 7 p.m. English Instrumental Music. 1. Coquetta. 2. Speech. 3. Picador. 4. So am I.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Musical Items continued. —1. Only for you. 2. A Midsummer Night's Dream. (Orchestra). 3. Invitation to the Waltz. (Orchestra). 4. Bambalina. 5. Weber. (Orchestra.

Call Sign—2FV. WAVELENGTH—387 METRES. POWER—100 WATTS.

THE "DUH-MASH JASUN" OF THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality had their Duh-mash Jasun on the evening of 24th June, 1927, in the Albless-baug when the Municipal Officers, Clerks, Inspectors, Architects, Plumbers, were present. There were about 150 gentlemen.

At 8 o'clock Khan Sahib Hormasji Cowasji Pastakin delivered a lecture. He said, "It is not only that we gather here for taking dinner together, but our sole object is to associate with all. Gentlemen, I have taken Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 from the poor and those who are unable to spend anything are invited free of charge." Khan Sahib Pastakia further added that the savings of the Jasan fund would be contributed to the Parsee Ladies' Industrial Fund, or to the Sir J. J. School and the B. J. School Bhojan Funds in equal shares. The lecturer thanked Mr. Dinsha Daruvalla and Mr. Mistri and then he proposed the toast of Mr. Daruvalla who had presided on that occasion.

About 9-30 after taking dinner all began to disperse after thanking Khan Sahib Pastakia, Messrs. Daruvalla I. Mistri.

SUBTLE POINT OF JURISDICTION

JEW MERCHANT'S CONTENTION.

MAGISTRATE REFERS TO GOVT.

Has the Iraq Government the right to demand the surrender of a prisoner in Bombay for the offence committed in Mahomerrah which is not under the jurisdiction of Iraq? This question was raised by a Jew merchant, Victor Saleh Iny, in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Magistrate has referred the matter to the Government of Bombay.

Briefly, the accused Victor Saleh Iny came to Bombay from Mohomerrah to go to Egypt on the 14th of April last and on arrival in the dock was arrested by the Bombay City Police under instructions from Basrah Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 50 cases of tea valued at Rs. 5,500.

The defence of the accused was that he had returned Rs. 1,000 on account of the sale proceeds. The transaction took place, according to the accused, at Mahomerrah, and not at Basrah and he, therefore, contended that Mahomerrah being not under the jurisdiction of the Iraq Government, they were not justified in asking for his extradition. He was detained for two months by the Bombay Police and then was set at liberty by the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 13th June 1927 according to law but was virtually a prisoner as the Bombay City Police would not return his passport to enable him to go to Egypt as they were waiting for the papers from Basrah. The accused therefore tried to go to Goa but was arrested at Belgaum under instructions from the Bombay City Police.

REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT.

The police then applied to the Secretary to the Government for sanction for the detention of the accused for a term beyond the statutory period and a further term of 15 days was granted. This the accused contended was illegal as a fugitive prisoner could not be detained for more than two months and that the Iraq Government had no right to ask for the surrender of a fugitive prisoner from India.

His Worship has referred this matter to the Government of Bombay for orders.

RETURN OF THE HAJIS

TRAVELLING FACILITIES SATISFACTORY

The s.s. "Dara" carrying 1,406 pilgrims arrived in Bombay on Monday afternoon. This was the last ship that had left Bombay for Jeddah and it is the first to return with the pilgrims. The ship came under quarantine operations as a Bengali woman aged 60 years died of small pox on the way and was buried in the sea. Another Bengali Farham Dakna (50) who was suffering from small pox was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. All the pilgrims were therefore disinfected in the shed at Wadi Bunder. The pilgrims were provided with food by Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, a member of the Haj Committee. The ship left Jeddah on the 18th instant and arrived after nine days. Some of the pilgrims narrating their experience at the Holy Place said the Haj was performed on the 9th instant when about 200,000 of the faithful took part. There was plenty of water and no sickness. The travelling facilities were satisfactory.

POST TO REMAIN VACANT

NO SUCCESSOR TO MR KEMP

We understand that the vacancy on the High Court Bench caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp of his appointment will not be filled up at present.

Mr. Kemp who has left for Australia to see his ailing sister is likely to return in six weeks. It is very likely, therefore, that he will be re-appointed till his brother Mr. N. W. Kemp who is now on furlough assumes charge of his office in November next.

DID MR DESAI WITHDRAW?

COMMISSIONER'S POINT OF ORDER

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S RULING

On what was considered apparently a trivial matter, a storm was raised in the Municipal Corporation on Monday when the Municipal Commissioner raised a point of order whether Mr. Balubhai T. Desai had withdrawn the words "impudence and effrontery" used while speaking on a resolution at a meeting held on the 21st instant. The words aforesaid were directed against the Commissioner by Mr. Desai and it was reported by the press that they were withdrawn by Mr. Desai under after protest of the Commissioner Mr. Desai in sending the corection to the press said he had not withdrawn these words. The Commissioner therefore brought this matter before the corporation and when the president (Dr. S. S. Batliwalla) asked permission of the house to sign the minutes, he raised a point of order.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai objected on the ground whether the commissioner was entitled to do so.

The President ruled that the Commissioner was entitled to raise a point of order as he had the same rights as any other members of the Corporation.

The president giving his ruling said although Mr. Desai did not directly use the words "I withdraw" his change of expressions did amount to withdrawal of the objected words and appealed to the house to drop the matter at that stage.

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Medical Relief Committee recommending that the letter of the Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Vaidya Conference, urging the opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries be recorded.

Mr. P. G. Shahshrubudhe moved that the matter be referred back to a committee. Mr. Shahshrabudhe regretted that the Commissioner did not carry not the wishes of the Corporation in opening Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was difficult to run dispensaries according to three different systems in different wards of the city.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai complained that though the corporation had asked the Commissioner in 1925 to report on the question of starting Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries, the report was not yet submitted before the corporation.

The proposition was carried.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE

MR K C ROY INVITED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Mr. K. C. Roy, Member of the Assembly has been invited by the League of Nations to attend the great International Press Conference (Committee of Press Experts) which meets under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva on August 24. The object of the conference is (1) to determine the methods of ensuring the more rapid and less costly transmission of press news with a view to reducing the risks of International misunderstanding and (2) to discuss all technical problems the settlement of which would be conducive to the tranquillisation of public opinion. As the Conference of August 24th is a meeting of indivdual experts and not of the delegates of the Press groups, this invitation is stated to be personal not involving the obligation of preliminary consultation with the press organisation to which the invited delegate may belong on the subjects to be discussed at the Conference.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 27.

Previous closing rate	16.59
To-day's opening rate	16.58
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	16.47
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 27.

Previous closing rate	8.86
To-day's opening rate	8.85
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	8.77
Difference	—.09
Broach Expectation	338

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, June 27.

Silver Ready	26	3	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	26	3	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of market:—India bought.

SIR GEORGE RAINEY IN BOMBAY

SECRET CONCLAVE WITH MILLOWNERS

CONFERENCE TO MEET AGAIN TO-DAY

Secret confabulations have become the order of the day in this country when matters of national and public importance arise. Where the service of the press is most needed and the public should be taken into the fullest confidence, exactly there it is that secret conversoaions are carried on. Though press representatives have to exert their utmost patience and restraint, all the news that is vouchsafed to them just after the conference is that "an official statement will be issued in due course."

Such has been the attitude of the millowners ever since the publication of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board along with the Government of India's decision thereon.

On Monday afternoon, the representatives of the Indian cotton textile industry met the Hon. Sir George Rainey, Commerce Member of the Government of India in an informal conference. The proceedings were not open to the Press. Among those who were present at the meeting were: Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Fazelbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Messrs. J. B. Petit, H F. Commissariat, Chimanlal Parekh, Kastoorbhai Lalbhai, A. Geddis, N. B, Saklatwalla, Holden, and Ratansy D. Moraji

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, presiding over the deliberations, welcomed the spokesman of the Government of India. The latter then made a long statement on the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Indian Textile Board, commenting on the various points raised by the millowners in their representation to Government, particularly that portion of it wherein Government were supposed to have assumed that the Tariff Board had not considered the existence of the present import duties on yarn cloth while recommending an increase in them.

An informal discussion then, it is understood lasted close upon three hours, but they were not concluded and the conference adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day. It is understood that an official 'communique' will be issued after the Conference.

Though Monday's proceedings were not open to the Press, it is not difficult to guess the trend of the discussion. The expressions on the faces of the members who were closetted in the conference chamber betrayed the vagueness of the impressions they might be carrying with them. Throughout there was no sign of elation, much less even any hopeful smile. It is yet too early to forecast anything definite as to the result of the millowners' meeting with Commerce Member. It is understood, the spokesmen of the industry did not mince matters in the discussion. Much will, however, depend upon the turn the Conference will assume this afternoon; but one thing seems to be certain that no practical purpose will be served immediately even though the spokesman of the Government of India may be persuaded to view the matter with a sympathetic eye.

REDUCTION IN RLY FREIGHT

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' VIEWS

BOMBAY, June 27.

On a representaion being made to them by Messrs William Laws & Co., the Commitee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have communicated their view to the Railway Board that there is a good case for reducing the railway freights on Bengal coal despatched to Bombay.

In their letter to the Board, the Committee point out that after the war the freight rates for Central Provinces coal were reduced to Rs. 7-12 from Rs. 9, while in the case of Bengal coal the rates went up from Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 14 during the war, standing now at only Rs. 13-12. These figures showed that in case of Bengal coal the railway freights were nearly the same though the Central Provinces coal could be brought to Bombay at a considerably reduced rate.

In their communication the Committee also submitted that the despatch of coal by rail should be encouraged in preference to despatch by sea. In the first place, the railway were among the country's chief economic assets, and to all intents and purposes belonged to, created wealth for, and brought employment to, the people of the country which was not equally true as regards the shipping companies. Secondly, the Committee point out the railway freights were subject to Government control, and were not liable to be altered arbitrarily at short notice.—Free Press.

H. H. MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

Disquieting rumours were afloat in Bombay on Saturday regarding the health of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, who has gone on an hunting expedition in East Africa. In reply to our telegraphic enquiry, the Private Secretary to His Highness wires from Mandvi that news received by last mail showed that His Highness was quite well.

HIGH COURT

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE.

REDUCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

Judgment was delivered by Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court in the appeals filed by two agriculturists of Ahmednagar District against the death sentences passed on them for murder by the Sessions Judge.

The prosecution case was that the first accused was on terms of criminal intimacy with the wife of the deceased. The consequent ill-feeling between them drove the former to do away with the latter to remove the thorn from his path. He therefore lured the deceased to a solitary field, and with the help of the second accused smashed out his head with a heavy stone.

The only evidence against them, it appears, was their own confessions. In the absence of any corroboration, the assessors found them not guilty, but the Sessions Judge, dissenting from the verdict sentenced them to death.

The accused appealed to the High Court.

It was pleaded for the defence that the conviction, was contrary to the opinion of the assessors.

Their Lordships maintained the convictions, but reduced the death sentence to transportation for life.

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE,S DECISION.

ALLEGED EVASION OF MAINTENANCE ORDER

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the application made by Mrs. Kitty David Sassoon to revise the order passed by the Second Presidency Magistrate, discharging the notice calling upon her husband David Sassoon to show cause why he should not be sent to jail.

The parties were married about 14 years ago and had four sons by the marriage. In 1924, according to the petitioner, the husband deserted them and maintenance proceedings were taken by her. The Second Presidency Magistrate who heard the case directed the husband to pay Rs. 90 for the maintenance of the petitioner and the children.

In October, 1926, the petitioner applied to the Police Court to get arreas of maintenance amounting to Rs. 1,900 from the husband. The latter, however, having paid up Rs. 400, the Magistrate discharged the notice against the husband. The petitioner then approached the High Court to have the order set aside.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the Magistrate erred in law in dismissing the case without assigning any reasons, and that he had not appreciated the fact that the husband was trying to evade compliance with the maintenance order unless pressure was brought to bear upon him by the Court.

Their Lordships issued a rule directing the Magistrate to submit a report explaining the grounds of his order and such other acts as might be necessary for the decision of the case.

PLEA FOR AN EARLY HEARING.

"SOLICITOR IN TROUBLE"

In the case in which information was filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, charging a landowner, an estate broker and a solicitor of the Bombay High Court with conspiracy and cheaing in respect of a land mortgage transaction, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Barrister-at-Law made an application this morning to the Court on behalf of the accused solicitor that an earlier date be fixed for the hearing of the notice than July 27.

Mr. Daphtary, on behalf of his client the third accused, said the reports of the information filed by the complainant had appeared in the papers under sensational headlines like "A solicitor in trouble" etc. These reports had considerably prejudiced his client and he was anxious that the matter should be disposed of at an early opportunity.

The Magistrate granted the quest and fixed the hearing on July 13.

THE DE LIMA STREET DACOITY

FURTHER ARRESTS MADE

Mullaji and another Mahomedan, were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court on Saturday morning, on an application for remand by Sub-Inspector Hasan Ali of the Byculla Police Station. The police officer informed the Court that the two accused were arrested in a room at Parel and on search of the room, a revolver was discovered. They are, it is alleged, part of the gang that committed the dacoity at DeLima Street, a few days back, and are concerned in the Chembur dacoity some months back which is also under investigation.

Men and Matters.

The Dewan Saheb of Mysore in his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly of the State referred to the difference between real economy and retrenchment.

* * * * * *

"Economy is the best utilisation possible of the available means," said the Dewan Saheb, and he reminded the legislators how it followed "if one accepted this sound maxim that retrenchment was very often economy's worst enemy."

* * * * * *

In the philosophy of a Heaven-born in British India this does not follow at all. Retrenchment, particularly of clerks, pataawalas and similar other smaller fry is economy's best friend.

* * * * * *

When any of our local Governments want to wield the retrenchment axe, it is sure to fall on clerks and peons, never on the superior Purzons who have graciously consented to serve India invigorated with doses of the "Lee" mixture.

* * * * * *

"The Opposition", said Signor Mussolini, addressing the Italian Chamber recently, "had shed a lot of ink." Il Duce was putting it euphemistically. His method is to make the Opposition shed copiously a lot of red fluid which makes it powerless to oppose any more.

* * * * * *

They are kind-hearted people, the Civic Fathers of Simla. The President of the Simla Trades Association referred at the annual meeting of that body on Saturday to this quality of theirs. "The Municipality here" said the President, "seemed rather to specialize in finding berths for over-age officials."

* * * * * *

Let not our lesser Tchinovniks who have reached the dismal age of 55 in Government service and find "extensions" denied them lose heart. There is at least one kind local body in India to give some of them profitable shelter.

* * * * * *

The lesson had been on natural history, and the teacher had been dealing with the [illegible] animals.

"Now, Tom [illegible]," said the teacher, "[illegible] tell the class what it is that elephants have that no other animals have?"

"Little elephants," replied Tom.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Adair, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Goodman, Mr. P. A. O. Northey and Miss Baker lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 26th June.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin will arrive in Ootacamund on August 1 in the evening from Mysore by motor. The same night they will attend dinner at Government House and the next day their Excellencies will attend the meeting of the Ootacamund Hounds at the Ooty Golf Club, after which His Excellency Lord Goschen and Lady Goschen will be "At Home" to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. On the 2nd the Viceroy will be presented address of welcome from the Municipal Council and another address will be presented on behalf of the hill tribes.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. SCORE SIX GOALS.

Monday's first division match on the Cooperage between the B.B.R.A. and G.I.P. was rather one sided the gunners winning easily by six goals to one. It was welcome to see them donning their shooting foots after a long interval, Long and Muller being deadly. A great deal of credit for the victory is due to the half-back who manipulated the ball well and parted with it at the right moment. Gabrial and Lindsay were a safe pair of backs and Netcher did not have much trouble in goal.

The railwaymen were without the assistance of Callaghan and this proved to be a serious handicap to the defence, and to add to their worries, Thompson was unable to turn out, Powell being a poor substitute. Walker played a fine game but without sufficient support from his colleagues. It was not surprising that the gunners were able to score freely.

McHale opened the scoring for his side and Muller added the second. After some determined attacks Long netted to be followed by Muler with another goal. The fifth and sixth were scored by Long who showed some of that deadly accuracy which brought him into prominence two seasons ago when he wore the B.B. A.F.I colours in the Second Division. The railwaymen's solitary goal was scored by Milne.

B. B. R. A.	6 goals.
G. I. P.	1 goal.

B. B. R. A:—Netcher; Gabriel and Lindsay; Henderson, Corr and Bowen; H. Kelly, Long, Muller, McHale and Morrison.

G. I. P.:— Phipps; Veevers and Murray Conway, Walker and Powell; Chapman, Milne, Kirker, King and Fernadez.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R. A. M. C. vs. South Staffords—Cooperage.

B. B. R. A. "B" vs. Swiss—Oval.

The Banglore Station Municipal Commissioners have sanctioned have Rs 2,000 as a contribution towards the public fund that is being raised for the celebration for the Maharaja's silver jubilee.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1927

INSULT TO INDIA.

When some months ago Lord Birkenhead announced while lecturing to his brother Peers on India that he was no slave of dates in regard to the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, the remark was received with an outburst of satisfaction by a section of our Indian politicians whom soft words easily lull into an infantile sense of happiness. They will be utterly disillusioned now when they find that the first idea of his Lordship was to appoint no Indians at all to the Commission. The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald", as announced in a cable to "Forward," says that this egregious idea of Lord Birkenhead was, however, promptly scotched by the Chairman - Designate, obviously Lord Hewart. The likelihood is that the Chairman - Designate found it absurd to entertain the suggestion of presiding over a Commission in which Indians were to have no voice at all. Foiled in this attempt to shut out Indians the India Office tried evidently to obtain the co-operation of two or three "safe" Indians. But let it be said to the credit of these persons, about whose "reasonable" and "level headed" views Lord Birkenhead could be sure, that they refused to serve on the Commission unless there were on it as many Indian members as British members.

The "Daily Herald's" correspondent understands that unless Lord Birkenhead is prepared to meet the just and equitable Indian demand for the inclusion in the Commission of an equal number of Indians, all Indian parties will boycott the Commission and decline to give evidence. If the Secretary of State for India, to the great delight of Die-hards like Lord Sydenham and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, chooses to persist in his obstinacy and insults India by refusing Indians an equal, if not predominant, voice on the Commission, he will be only inviting all the Indian political parties to adopt an attitude of strict non-cooperation with the ensuing statutory inquiry into Indian "reforms." The country has uncompromisingly repudiated the atrocious theory that a body of foreign legislators six thousand miles away from it should be the sole judge of the nature and extent of each advance of its people towards responsible government. It will be adding insult to the injury to send out to it a Commission of inquiry from which its own representatives remain excluded. Lord Birkenhead if he persists in his insolent attitude may please Anglo-India. The Anglo-Indian Press had already been busy endeavouring to emphasize the selfish view of the European Association that on the Statutory Commission, nobody whether Indian or British, who had any experience or association with Indian conditions should find a place. Having learnt from the trend of British political opinion which concerns itself with this matter that the suggestion was considered impracticable in parliamentary circles, the Anglo-Indian Press searched for some other method which could successfully prevent India's chance of obtaining a favourable verdict at the inquiry.

The method suggseted by the "Englishman" is the most curious as well as the most absurd. It wants a preliminary inquiry to be held by a Board of Assessors which will be "working ahead of the actual Commission" to collect and sift evidence and prepare a report for the benefit of that body. The "Englishman" is kind enough to suggest that this Board should be "a genuinely representative one, including official and non-official Europeans and Indians." It is interesting to note, by the way, that even on this Board Indians are to be in a hopeless minority, as the "official and non-officials Europeans" will compose two-thirds of the Board. The suggestion has naturally elicited warm encomiums from those two pillars of British vested interests in India, Sir Hubert Carr and Mr. J. Langford James. The kind of sympathy the latter has for the Indian viewpoint can be ascertained from the insolent outburst against Indians which he permitted himself some time ago. Sir Hubert Carr believes in the value of unctuous phraseology and, therefore, he finds in the absurd suggestion of the "Englishman" "great possibilities of ensuring that all communities in India and all schools of political thought had the fullest opportunity of making their views known to the body which would have the responsibility of making recommendations to Parliament." What Indian India fails to understand is why a Board of Assessors is necessary to achieve this. The Commission itself, if it is properly constituted, will be thoroughly able, if it means to, to ascertain the point of view of all the schools of thought Sir Hubert Carr has in mind. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru points out in his scathing condemnation of this insulting suggestion of an intermediary Board of Assessors, Australia, South Africa or Canada did not require such a Board of Assessors to inquire into their fitness for self-government. India does in the eyes of her British exploiters, because the point of view they want to impress upon the Commission is that she must still be kept in bureaucratic chains. Indians, whatever their political creed, will spurn the suggestion of a Board of Assessors to be foisted upon them, and give Lord Birkenhead clearly to understand that they will have nothing to do with a Statutory Commission on which Indian leaders have no equal voice.

COTTON MILLS AND INSURANCE

We have published from time to time a number of articles regarding insurance, more particularly after the publication of the Report of the Tariff Board. We understand that, in spite of the fact that the millowners are very much disappointed with the recommendations of the Government on the said Report and their newly-formed resolution of appealing to the country to buy mill made Swadeshi cloth to save the industry, a new move is now actively being made by them to place fire insurances of mills outside India. Cablegrams and letters are passing and repassing in this connection and a European insurance man has been engaged to work up all the preliminaries. If there is any truth in this information, all that we can say is that we are amazed at this move of the millowners. At a time when their attention should be concentrated on the fight with the Government to get at least what the Tariff Board has recommended, if not what is their legitimate dues, we are surprised that they should be engaging themselves in the task of sending away from the country more money in the shape of insurance premium for the benefit of foreign interests. Although the mill insurances were placed in Bombay itself up to now, the bulk of the business was passing to foreign insurance companies. British, French, American and Colonial companies have come in for a great share of this business. The share of the Indian insurance companies in Bombay mill business is precious little indeed.

If the millowners are genuinely anxious that their industry should be supported by the people—and it is only from the people that such support can come—they must remember that they owe a corresponding duty to Indian concerns. As has been pointed out repeatedly, the entire capital invested in the cotton mill industry of this city, perhaps with few exceptions, belongs to the people of India, and the management of the mills is in the hands of our own citizens. In these circumstances, we fail to understand why the insurance of these mills should not be placed with Indian companies, as the latter have every right to expect this support from our millowners. We, however, trust they are patriotic enough not to forget their obligations to Indian insurance companies

We would, at the same time, add that every patriotic Indian, who has anything to do with insurance, should look to Indian companies for protection. Is it not enough that large sums of money are being drained away from this country in the shape of interest on foreign capital invested in this country on railways, irrigation, and other industries? We cannot prevent this drain, because outsiders have invested their own money, and it is only natural that they should get a reasonable return. Why should we, however, be a party to any drain from India when it is so easy for us to retain the money in the country itself? Bombay is the biggest business centre in India. Most of the important trades are in the hands of our own people. Insurance against fire and other risks has become a necessity to-day. The duty of every patriotic Indian, therefore, is to see that as far as possible this country is not made poorer than it is already. Insurance companies in many countries have become a power and they play a large and useful part in the economic life of the nation. It is only in this unhappy country that we have not realised the potentialities of insurance companies. It is not too late even now to mend matters, and if only the insuring public will realise their obligations to Indian insurance companies, there is no reason why we also cannot make them as strong, useful and active as they are in other countries.

REFORM OF THE LORDS

The three days' debate in the House of Lords on the reform of their own House is ended and it is clear from the statements of Government members in both the Houses that the Government are intent on introducing and carrying through a Reform Bill before the General Elections. This determination will surprise none. The Conservatives see in their present majority in the Commons nearly their last opportunity to bolster up their position in the Upper House. They may never have such a majority again; the chances are all the other way. The Liberals seem to be looking up, judging from their recent three successive victories in by-elections. Labour is steadily gaining ground and, in spite of the Trade Union Bill deliberately designed to cripple its power, may any day turn the tables against the Conservatives. It is no wonder that the Tories seek to entrench themselves in their old citadel so as to provide against even the possibility of a Lib-Lab combination. Their professed object in pushing a new Reform Bill is to fulfil one of their election pledges. But while at the last election the bulk of the Conservatives thought of genuine reform without injuring the House of Commons, they now seriously propose to go back upon the Parliament Act of 1911.

The so-called Upper House is a relic of medieval Feudalism. It has done good work in the past but has had its day. Only the conservative temperament of the British suffers it to remain. In modern times it opposed almost every kind of reform but every time had to go to the wall. By the Parliament Act of 1911 it was shorn of much of its power for mischief. It is now what it deserves to be if it is to exist at all, a graceful appendage of the House of Commons. It is now a respectable body of 700 members which has no control over Money Bills and which can only delay other Bills for two years at the utmost. And it is the Commons who certify any Bill to be a Money Bill. It is now proposed to reduce the number to 350, which pruning the House can well stand. As it is, its unwieldy size enables too many Indian pro-Consuls to make capital of their Indian experience, to trade upon their colleagues' ignorance and generally to prejudice the country against India. It is significant, however, that the present reform proposals seek to maintain predominantly the hereditary character of the House. As the Peers are themselves to elect their representatives, the Tories can look forward to a good majority for an indefinitely long time. Lord Birkenhead's talk of Labour Members nominated by the Crown functioning as an Opposition in the Second Chamber is a dodge that will deceive no one. In the first place Labour would not care to function in the Peers' House. Secondly, it has enough parliamentary experience to know that the majority only thrives on the opposition of a feeble minority. The worst feature of the present proposals is the attempt to restore to the Lords many of their co-ordinate powers of which they were deprived in 1911. Specific measures have not yet been defined except that it is seriously proposed that the certification of a Bill as to whether it is a Money Bill or not is to be done by a committee of both Houses. It is, however, abundantly clear from Lord Fitzalan's speech that an attempt is to be made to scrap the Act of 1911. It is but natural that both Labour and the Liberals are determined to fight the proposals tooth and nail and the Labourites will in all probability move a vote of censure in the Commons.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF IMPEDIMENTS.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

Every civilised country provides, or ought to provide, for the marriage of men and women who, not belonging to the fold of the same community cannot contract marriage by orthodox rites. In India the only law that can be made to apply to these circumstances is the Special Marriage Act of 1872. And one cannot conceive of a more dishonest and a more cowardly piece of legislation. Originally the Act was meant for the benefit of the Brahmo Samajists and was intended to validate the marriages performed between the members of that sect. But as its application was left vague and general, the Act applying to all who declare themselves as not professing either the Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Christian religion, its scope was extended and it began to serve purposes which were never contemplated when the Act was passed.

TEMPTATION TO DISHONESTY.

For never intended as a Civil Marriage Act it began to be used as such for lack of any other legislation on the subject. A man intending to marry a girl from the sister community finds himself on the horns of a terrible and almost insoluble dilemma. He must either convert her to his religion—if conversion be possible—or he and she must give up the faith of their forefathers. Conversion might be the easiest way out of the difficulty. But unless the girl be willing, the man would not like to ride rough-shod over the feelings of a woman he intends to make his wife. And thus both are tempted to practise the deception for which the Act gives them such ample opportunity. For there is nothing in law to prevent both the parties from resuming their own respective religions after the marriage has been solemnised. Thus the parties succeed in doing by circuitous mode what the State should enable them to do openly and without any qualms of conscience.

When one remembers that a Civil Marriage Act would be purely permissive in its character, one fails to understand the fanatical outcry raised against it by all the communities, or the inexplicable attitude of the State which can permit such a lacuna in the legislation of the country. We have heard of the exhortation of the Poet that no man should bring impediment to the marriage of true minds. But in this case it is the State that plays this obnoxious part.

ONE STEP MORE.

I must compliment the Hindu community in succeeding in getting the Act amended to the extent of making it possible for marriages to be solemnised between members of different castes under the provisions of this Act. One step further is required—and that the bill introduced in the Assembly by Dr. Gour seeks to do. I sincerely hope that both the Hindus and the Mussalmans will welcome this measure. It might be argued, and it has been argued, that no good Hindu and no good Mussalman will contract a marriage of this sort. But then let the good Mussalman and the good Hindu not avail themselves of the provisions of this Act. After all the liberty of the individual is a very sacred thing. And the Hindu and the Muslim communities have no right of depriving any individual of marrying where and how he or she likes.

With the growth of nationalism and the improvement of our political and social relations Hindu-Muslim marriages are bound to become more frequent. You cannot circumscribe nature by communal bounds. And all legislative impedments in the way of such unions will be circumvented or brushed aside by the ardour and the ingenuity of those who are desirous of uniting in wedlock. The State must remove those impediments and legalise such unions, and all of us who believe that we are the children of the same Mother must bless them.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAY RATES.

(BY DAVIID, S. ERULKAR.)

XI.

In U. S. A. it has been held that when rates even of Company lines are reduced between two ports the rates for intermediate points have also got to be reduced to the same extent, and the American law has been made very rigid in this connection, for it requires that the rates for short hauled traffic on the same line of railway and in the same direction should not be higher than on long hauled traffic, and any deviation from it in each specific case has to be sanctioned by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who have to hear all sides of the case. If the Indian Railways want to justify their action of granting low rates between competitive points in order to effect equalisation with the rates of the sea route, they should take this factor into consideration, viz., of granting reductions in rates between intermediate points. Otherwise the railways lay themselves open to the charge of undue preference which they—the railways—create themselves by quoting very low rates with a view to oust the coastal steamers wherever such competition exists and by charging higher rates elsewhere.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DISCRIMINATION.

If this, even in the U. S. A. is considered improper it would be certainly more so for Indian State owned railways to create such discriminations. The refusal on the part of the Government to revise the Railway Act and their action in not creating an independent Rates Tribunal, with judicial powers instead of a mere advisory body whose opinions may or may not be given effect to, lead many to feel that such discriminations cannot be justified publicly before an independent and impartial tribunal. The conditions of Indian Railways are more like those of American Railways than of the English Railways and this being so if the Indian Railways wish to compete with the sea route for the port to port traffic they should also follow the example of the American Railways in the matter of the granting of consequential reduced rates short of the ports. If this were done the effect would be that the Indian Railway revenues, and the profits to the Government would considerably diminish at such non-competitive points where the previously existing high rates would require to be adjusted on this basis and the public is sure to demand as a result of such an arrangement revised rates for intermediate points as well, if the long distance port to port rates are allowed to continue at low levels

Not long ago Mr. Sims, the Financial Member of the Railway Board, in reply to the demand for reduced rates and fares generally over Indian Railway made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, expressed his considered views that the existing rates were not even adequate with the level of the working expenses of the Railways. This statement further weakens the case of railways quoting ruinous rates in competition with coasting steamers. In this connection it will be useful to compare the rates for internal traffic on a railway which is in competition with coasting steamers and is quoting special port to port rates like the B. N. Railway and another which is free from such burdensome competition.

A CONTRAST.

Whereas the railway rates on the B. N. Railway are low in competition with the coastal steamers it is to be observed that this is not so generally. The rates for grain on the North-Western Railway are equal to the rates charged by the Canadian Railways, and what is still worse that the grain rates for railways like the B. N. Railway are considerably higher (as high as those on the G. I. P. Railway, which is a more expensively worked railway) when the traffic is carried internally in the country or between points where there is no port or sea competition.

A very great deal indeed was made of the benefits of Company management of Indian State owned Railways, and it was emphatically said by the supporters of Company management that one of the greatest advantages was cheap rates and fares to the masses. But a comparison of the rates for grain of the N. W. Railway (which has for many years been state-owned and state worked) with those on the B. N. Railway which is company worked but state owned will throw con-

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

Cooling Down.

The excitable populations in the Balkans have always something or other to quarrel over and the little storm which had just begun to rage between Yugo-Slavia and Albania over the "insult" given by the latter to Yugo-Slavia would have assumed unpleasant proportions had not the Big Powers stepped in and given the two likely belligerents to understand that Europe must definitely be spared another Balkan conflagration. The quarrel was eminently such as invited the mediation of third parties and it is satisfactory to find that such intervention has helped in enabling the offended feelings of Yugo-Slavia to cool down. The dragoman from the Yugo-Slavian embassy at Tirana, Albania's capital, who was accused of espionage by the Albanian authorities has not been magnified into a martyr in the cause of vindicating the honour of his country. Yugo-Slavia has not gone to war on his account. Perhaps it is waiting for a more favourable opportunity.

Khaddar in Mysore.

Mahatma Gandhi's long stay in Mysore and his proposed tours in Karnatak and Tamil Nadu seem to have provided an excellent fillip to Khaddar work in all these places. Reports speak of brisk work everywhere and elaborate preparations are being made for the South India Khadi Exhibition to be opened at Bangalore by Mahatmaji on the 3rd July. The Exhibition is to be on an extensive scale and the All-India Spinners' Association's branches in Mysore, Karnatak and Tamil Nadu are all co-operating to make it a great success. A pleasing feature of this co-operative function is that the Government of Mysore are actively helping it. We understand that the Director of Industries is serving on the Exhibition Committee and has obtained sanction for a substantial contribution towards the expenses. Khaddar work is not new to Mysore. The State has been trying for some years past to spread handspinning and hand weaving in its many villages. Its latest Administration Report says: "The department has taken steps to organise hand-spinning as a subsidiary occupation on a large scale. A suitabl improved type of charka was designed and arrangements made to manufacture these charkas in the Art Workshop and industrial schools in the State." His Highness the Maharajah lays down the example by being himself a regular spinner. A noble example this of a Ruler's sympathy for the poor, and worth being widely emulated.

An over-due Enquiry.

A comprehencive examination of the system of primary and secondary education in the Bombay Presidency has long been overdue and we welcome the resolution which Mr. K. M. Munshi intends moving on this question at the next session of the Legislative Council. The resolution recommends the appointment of a committee to examine in all its aspects the primary and secondary education in the Presidency and, in particular, to consider how far duplication of studies in the vernacular and English can be avoided and how far provision can be made for manual and vocational courses, compulsory physical training and medical inspection of students. So far as higher education is concerned, much useful guidance can be found from the Sadler Commission's Report, which is a veritable encyclopaedia of higher education and which, though primarily meant for Bengal, is nearly equally useful to most other provinces in India. We have since had the Bombay University Reform Committee's Report. Both these reports make only passing references to questions of secondary education, primary education being entirely outside the purview of the Reports. We trust the proposed Committee will after careful enquiry submit an authoritative report on the various problems of primary and secondary education.

Anti-Prostitution Bill in Madras.

Madras wishes to have an Anti-Prostitution Act far more drastic than the one we have in Bombay. The local Vigilance Associaton has circulated a draft Bill among its members with a view to its being introduced in the Legislative Council before the end of this year. The Bill empowers the Police to search brothels, prosecute brothel-keepers and procurers and to rescue minor girls from the clutches of brothel-keepers. It also provides for a girl so rescued being sent to a rescue home to be looked after till she attains the age of 21. The Bill is at present designed only for the city but, if found successful in its operation, will be extended to the whole province. Whether the Bill will succeed in its operation or not will depend not merely on its provisions but on the efficiency and tact of the police and, above all, on organised public opinion and charity. Girls cannot be rescued from shame permanently unless there are well-conducted rescue homes. It is high time that the Bombay Act, too, was considerably extended on the lines of the recommendations of the Prostitution Committee of 1921.

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

VICEROY TO ANNOUNCE IN AUGUST.

MR. BHORE AS JOINT SECRETARY?

INDIANS NOT LIKELY TO BE APPOINTED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 27.

Things are moving pretty fast in connection with the Statutory Commission on the question of Reforms. From all indications it would appear that Lord Irwin ought to be ready with an announcement about the personnel of the Commission by the time he addresses Indian Legislators or about the eighteenth of August in Simla. The "spadework" which is now being carried on by Mr. Crerar, the Home Member designate and Mr. Dunnett in the Home Department is also progressing fast and Mr. Bhore, Secretary to the Education Department who is shortly proceeding on leave to England is expected in well-informed circles to be returning as Joint Secretary to the Statutory Commission. The other Secretary will probably be an Englishman to be selected in England by the Authorities there. It is not yet known who else will constitute the Royal Commission.

NO INDIANS ON IT.

The statement recently hazarded by the British newspapers that Lord Reading will be the head of the Commission or failing him, Lord Ronaldshay, does not so far meet with any confirmation or support in Simla and in spite of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's timely warning against the idea of exclusion of Indians, from the commission, I fear that the commission will be a small one, packed with persons drawn mainly from the Parliamentary ranks. Indians, if taken in at all will be more or less as co-opted members, selected in each province during the progress of the enquiry and therefore they will have to act only in an advisory capacity with little or no influence in the determination of the Commission's main conclusions. The idea seems to be to finish the enquiry in India, as far as possible, during the coming cold weather, to be followed for three or four months in examination of evidence in the light of opinions of retired officers staying in England. This programme, it is believed, will enable the commission to publish the report by the end of Summer in 1928, so that the Conservative Government have time to legislate on it in the winter session of the Parliament in the same year, i.e. just before the General Election takes place in England. Informed political circles view the entire proceedure and methods as displaying on part of Great Britain an attitude of hostility to any real progress by India on the path of Constitutional Reform and are therefore very pessimistic about any substantial results from the enquiry.

SIR TEJ WARNS IN TIME.

Shrewd observers are already induling in forecasts and there is a general suspicion that while minor improvements in the administrative machinery in the provinces are possible, with perhaps the establishment of Second Chambers to counteract any little good that might be achieved in the democratic Legislatures in each Province, the Central Government will be left practically untouched and no attempt will be made to reform the administration or to introduce responsibility in any shape or form in Simla and Delhi. The protest made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on this point is therefore regarded as very opportune.

CONGRESS PARTY MINISTRY

LEAD FROM MADURA

MADRAS, June 27.

A resolution asking the Congress Party in Council to throw out the Independent Ministry and assume office was passed at a public meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Congress Party at Madura.

Mr. Tulsiram, a Swarajist councillor, said current developments had made it clear that the Ministry should be overthrown Madura must take the responsibility, he concluded, of asking the Congress Party to form the Ministry.

The resolution enjoined on the Congress leaders to accept lower salaries and to push on the constructive programme.—Free Press.

AN INAUSPICIOUS BEGINNING

STATUTORY COMMISSION CHAIRMANSHIP

CALCUTTA, June 26.

According to the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald," says a "Forward" cable, the first decision was to appoint no Indians at all to the Statutory Commission. The Chairman-Designate refused to take the job unless some Indians were appointed.

On this, efforts were made to secure two or three reliable Indians. They refused to serve unless there were as many Indian members as British members. And now comes the threat that all Indian parties will boycott the Committee and decline to give evidence.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN SUPPOR FOR BOARD OF ASSESSORS

MIXED COMMISSION DEMANDED BY INDIAN LEADERS

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The Calcutta Branch of the European Association will entertain the Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson at dinner at the Saturday Club on July 12.

Considerable interest has been aroused by "The Englishman's" suggestion of a Board of assessors to assist the Statutory Commission which will enquire into the future of the Reforms in India.

Sir Hubert Carr and Mr. J. Langford James, leading members of the non-official European community, both strongly supported the proposal. The former saw in it great possibilities of ensuring that all communities in India and all schools of political thought had the fullest opportunities of making their views known to the body which would have the responsibility of making recommendations to Parliament. Mr. James thought that the suggestion was obviously one that claimed the attention of everyone interested in the important enquiry.

WANTED MIXED COMMISSION.

Certain of the Swarajist leaders declined to discuss the plan, but the opinions of Messrs. Jitendralal Bannerjee, B. N. Sasmal, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter and Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari indicate that the general demand of Indian political parties is for a mixed commission which, according to two leaders of European public opinion, had not the slightest hope of reaching any definite conclusions.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF KOTAH KISANS.

ALLEGED HARSHNESS OF REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

AJMER, June 27.

Consequent on the failure of crops, famine conditions are prevailing, says the "Tarum Rajasthan," in some parts of the Kotah State. But the district authorities in Kunceri are reported to be dealing harshly with the kisans in realising the land revenue. It is learnt many cultivators are either selling off their women's scant jewellery and mortgaging their lands or fleeing to other places. Appeals have been made for relief to the Maharajah who is now at Bombay. A similar state of affairs is reported from Jawad Tahsil in the State of Gwalior.—Free Press.

DR, MUNJE'S ADVICE

"TAKE TO PHYSICAL CULTURE"

BELGAUM. June 27.

Dr. B. S. Moonje had a successful tour of the Bombay presidency. He was given addresses at public meetings in the districts he visited during his itenerary.

Dr. Moonje advised his hearers to take to physical culture without which, he said, they could not be ready to win Swaraj. They had to protect their hearths and homes and the chastity of their women. Boys and girls, he said, should take seriously to lathi playing. There was nothing wrong in it. Nor was it intended against Muslims. To be prepared to fight for Swaraj, they had to be well prepared physically.—Free Press.

EXPRESSION OF INDIAN SYMPATHY

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

DR. ANSARI ON GOVT. ATTITUDE

DELHI, June 27.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following to the press in the matter of the proposed medical mission to China. "I hope that the fears and apprehensions of the Government of India expressed in their communication to Mr. T. C. Goswami M.L.A., that the medical mission to China was a political one would have been cleared by now by the explanation given by Mr. Goswami as President of the Hindustani Seva Dal. As I had the honour to place the resolution for this Medical Mission before the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay, I am fully in the know of all things connected with the sending of the Medical Mission to China, and I have no hesitation in saying to-day, what I did in Bombay that this mission is purely a humanitarian mission based on sympathy which the people of India feel for the people of China in the hour of their distress. It was fully explained by me in Bombay that this Medical Mission would work strictly on the principles laid down by the International Red Cross Society. It is hoped that the Government will render every possible assistance to the Medical Mission, as it did to the All-India Medical Mission to Turkey in 1922 which I had the honour to lead. The news that instead of receiving help the Mission is being looked upon by the Government with suspicion has created consternation and a feeling of disappointment in the minds of the people."—A. P.

MR NEOGY'S RESOLUTION

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS PROPOSED

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Mr. K. C. Neogy M. L. A. has given notice of the following resolutions for consideration in the Legislative Assembly.

(1) Asking for a committee of official and non-official members of the Assembly to examine the working of the system of the separation of Railway Finance from the General Finance and its effects on the Railway policy.

(2) Urging the exemption of scientific instruments and chemicals imported for bona fide use of educational and scientific institutions from the payment of Customs duty.

Mr. Neogy will also interpellate the Government on the proposed acquisition of the homestead of the late Bankim Chandra Chatterjee by the Railway Department. Free Press.

DR MOONJE APPEALS FOR UNITY

HINDU SABHA NOT REVOLUTIONARY

BELGAUM, June 27.

An address of welcome was presented to Dr. B. S. Moonje M.L.A., who addressed a large public meeting at the Hanuman Temple, Belgaum.

Dr. Moonje refuted the charges brought against the Hindu Mahasabha that it was a revolutionary body and one creating hatred among the communities of the country. Unity was essential. He illustrated how by sheer unity the German nation, during the late war proved menacing to the whole world. He also exhorted the caste Hindus to blot out the curse of untouchability and see that the "untouchables" did not go out of the fold of Hinduism.—Free Press.

THEFT OF RS 60,000

ACQUITTAL OF NARANDAS

LAHORE, June 27.

Mr. Justice Kunwar Dalip Singh has delivered judgment in the High Court in the case in which theft of Rs. 60,000 currency notes was involved.

Narandas has been acquitted and the imprisonment of Saraya has been increased by one year. Sentence on the other accused has been reduced to five years and Beharilal's term of imprisonment has been altered.—Free Press.

UNTOUCHABILITY AGAIN

HINDU COOKS WALK OUT.

INCIDENT IN D. A. V, COLLEGE

LAHORE, June 27.

It is better to give up their jobs than to serve a "chamar" (low caste) student with food, was the unanimous decision of about a hundred Hindu cooks of the D.A.V. College, Lahore who recently left work in a body and went to their homes. It appears that a "chamar" student, after pasing the Matriculation, was recently admitted to the Lahore D.A.V. College where he joined the hostel and began to take his food there like other fellow students. To this, the cooks objected and eventually they refused to serve him with food. The Principal of the College called the cooks and explained to them the principles for which the College was founded and maintained, but this had no effect on the cooks who in their turn explained to the Prncipal that it was also a matter of principle with the not to touch a "chamar" or serve him with food. The matter wsa them referred to the Boarding House Sub-Committee who decided that all the cooks should be turned out immediately. Consequently about a hundred cooks were dismissed and temporary arrangements were made by the College authorities for the students' meals.—A.P.

POLICE ON THE ALERT

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY DURING MOHURRUM

DELHI, June 27.

The Delhi Police are on the alert to prevent any untoward incident happening during the coming Moharrum festival. The occupants of houses that are on the route of the procession will, it is understood, be required to give an undertaking to the police that no stones, brickbats or missiles will be thrown from their houses and that they will, under no circumstances, help any one who intends to molest the procession. Streets, thoroughfares, and gulleys will be picketted by the police.

A further contingent of suspects, under Section 107 Indian Penal Code, may possibly be soon challenged for being bound down before the Moharram celebrations commence, although there does not appear to be the slightest cause for anxiety.—Free Press.

A TRAGIC ACCIDENT

GLOOM OVER LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE.

KARACHI, June 27.

A tragic accident occurred while the delegates to the Local Bodies' Conference were being taken round some places of the Karachi Municipality this morning. At a Fire Brigade station, a fireman ascended 85 feet of the lader of a fire-engine. Suddenly the ladder broke in the middle and the man fell on the ground. He was taken to a hospital, where he died.

This has cast a gloom on what otherwise would have been a splendid excursion. The delegates immediately met and passed a resolution of condolence. It is expected that the Municipality will pay adequate compensation to the family of the deceased.

The Sind Local Bodies' Conference passed over thrty resolutions.

One of the resolutions urged the desirability of engaging qualified health officers and sanitary inspectory by all local bodies, for improving rural sanitation. Another resolution urged on the Govenment the necessity of holdinrg a survey of Malaria in Sind districts. A third insisted on trained midwives being registered by all local bodies, to reduce infantile mortality.

The following other urgent needs were recommended: Opening of relief associations for the blind, health propaganda in the mofussil, also the opening by the Government of physical culture institutes and the starting of a provincial hill sanatorium in Sind.

The Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 was severely critcised as in the opinion of the Conference it has thrown very heavy financial responsibilities on the local bodies having slender sources of income.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, resolution advocating the transfer of sanitary committees to the district local boards was dropped. The Ministers stated that the Government intended to give still wider powers to village panchayats and that an amended bill would shortly be brought forward in the Bombay Council.—Free Press.

LORD OLIVIER SPEAKS OUT.

MADRAS, June 27.

The "Hindu" publishes a letter written by Lord Olivier to an Indian friend now touring in England, in the course of which he says he is glad the Swarajist Party had withdrawn from its attitude of obstructive opposition and intransigeance.

Referring to the communal question he says that they note with satisfaction the efforts made by political leaders to arrive at a concordat. A general agreement both on this and the electoral franchise he regards as essential.

"It would be of great advantage," he continues, "if the Royal Commsision could be confronted with the accomplished fact of a generally accepted scheme of Constitutional reform concurred in by all Indian parties."

Refuting the suggestion that communal differences have too deep roots to be removed by political reforms, he says once the political differences were eliminated, the question became one of police and the Indian Nationa Government should have no great difficulty in dealing with it.—Free Press.

"PURPOSELY SUPPRESSING" DOCUMENT.

MR. NARIMAN'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PROSECUTION.

THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGN.

"I HAD TO AGREE" SAYS MR. HAMID.

When the Harvey-Nariman case was again taken up for hearing on Monday morning before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abdul Hamid was further cross-examined by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the contractors were given a list of bars that were required per chawl?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. A list used to be made of requirements per one chawl.

Mr. Nariman: You know that the contractors had to send in their demand for materials as they were required?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, they used to send in their demands for requirements.

A statement initialled S. S. R. was then shown to Mr. Hamid.

Mr. Nariman: Whose initials are those? Is he any of your subordinates?

Mr. Hamid: He may be Mr. Sunder Raja, a Supervisor.

Mr. Nariman: In that list initialled by S.S.R., different sizes of bars are given?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There are 5|8 inches by 18 feet bars for piles in that list?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: In your department there was a standard list showing how many bars were required per chawl

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There was a similar list in your district as well?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Who has got the original copy of the list initialled as S. S. R?

Mr. Hamid: The Superviser might have made that list to supply to the contractors.

Mr. Nariman: Where is the original list?

Mr. Hamid: It must be in our district. It might be in Assistant Engineer's file.

Mr. Nariman: Where did the A. E. keep his file?

Mr. Hamid: In the office.

Mr. Nariman: Had he a separate file?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know whether he used to keep his own file for his own information.

ACTUALS OR EQUIVALENTS?

The witness was then shown indents I 1, K 1 and L 1 in the case.)

Mr. Nariman: Had you instructions to prepare an actual number or an equivalent number?

Mr. Hamid: I prepared actual number.

Mr. Nariman: Did the S. E. ask you to prepare equivalent number?

Mr. Hamid: Not clearly.

Mr. Nariman: Did you receive any communication from S. E. stating that he did not want figures for actuals but for equivalents?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: Is "complete" opposed to "Equivalent"?

Mr. Hamid: No. Complete means actual and not equivalent.

Mr. Nariman: The indent I 1 contains figures for actual construction of 28 chawls at Worli.

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: This indent had been thrice sent back to you for revision?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The fact that you have not revised it shows that you had no instructions to prepare figures for equivalent?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

"THERE WAS NO COMPLAINT"

Mr. Nariman: When you and Mr. Harvey were discussing about the alleged omission of bars from the indent, did Mr. Harvey draw your attention to the fact that the figures were for equivalents and not for actuals?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Mehta had prepared figures for 25 chawls. Were they for actual or equivalent?

Mr. Hamid: They were for actual.

Mr. Nariman: Your S. E. says that indents I1, K1 and L1 are incorrect. Did he ever complain to you that you had provided for bars incorrectly?

Mr. Hamid: Not at all. There was no complaint

Mr. Nariman: Then I1, K1, and L1 provide correct figures as were required by S.E?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say anything about K1, and L1 as they were prepared by Mr. Mehta but so far as I1 is concerned, I can say that it is correct.

"PREPARED FIGURES AS ASKED"

Mr. Nariman: It has been suggested that you have supplied incorrect statement?

Mr. Hamid: I have prepared figure as I was asked to do.

Mr. Nariman: You know Deslile Road and Niagaum had no piles?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Therefore, that provision in indents K1 and L1 is superflous?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that. They were prepared by Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Nariman: Has Mr. Mehta provided sufficiently for beams and columns.

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Therefore 5|8 inches by 19 feet bars in Mr. Mehta's indent, are superflous?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There is then no omission in your indent and there is surplus in Mr. Mehta's indents?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was this point discussed in your interview with Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Did Mr. Harvey tell you as to how he was able to discover the alleged omission?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: You have said that impression was created in your mind by the S. E. telling you so?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

"HE, NOT I."

Mr. Nariman: Now Mr. Harvey says that you created wrong impression in his mind. Can you tell me who created the impression?.

Mr. Hamid: He, not I.

Mr. Nariman: Did you always tell the S. E. that you had omitted bars for piles in your indent?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that when you were acting as S. E. I had put some questions in the Council?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were you consulted in regard to those questions?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you remember any reference made to you regarding mild steel bars?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: You were in charge of Worli chawls?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You supervised manufacture of piles for Worli?

Mr. Abdul Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Had you any instructions or directions to manufacture piles for any other schemes, at Worli?

Mr. Hamid: No. I had no instructions of that kind.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the land at Dharavi, which was to be handed over to the Department?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: You know it is 3 miles from Worli?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Is it feasible to manufacture piles at a place "A" to be used at a place "B"?

Mr. Hamid: It depends upon how they are carried to the other place.

Mr. Nariman: Conveyance will cost a good deal?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

"ALTERED THEORY OF PROSECUTION."

Mr. Nariman: Do you know what the altered theory of prosecution is?

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. SUBASH BOSE.

TEADY IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH

CALCUTTA, June 27.

A bulletin issued by his brother states that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is steadily improving and that if the temperature which is now 99 degrees only—continues to go down, he will be allowed to have evening drives in ten days' time. Mr. Bose is having good sleep.—Free Press.

"PURPOSELY SUPPERESSING" DOCUMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Hamid: Yes. I first read about it in newspapers.

Mr. Nariman: You had nothing to do with that letter ordering 80,000 bars of 7|8 inches diameter?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know about it.

Mr. Nariman: You know that the prosecution has based the altered theory on certain documents. Now let us consider the document 23, Mr. Gazdar's note to Mr. Hamid. Was not that note sent to you sometime after you prepared your indent 11?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: This note has nothing to do with that indent?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: It has nothing to do with 7|8 inches bars?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman then got the witness to admit that Mr. Gazdar's note to him supported the old theory rather than the new theory.

Mr. Nariman: That is a note written by a subordinate to the Executive Engineer. Was that the fashion to write such notes on little pieces of paper?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

The witness was then shown a letter written to him by Mr. Gazdar when the former was acting as the Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Nariman: Is that a letter addressed to you when you were acting S, E?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: What is the date?

Mr. Hamid: 28th June 1923.

Mr. Nariman: That was sent to you either you prepared your indent for 28 chawls?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. About a year after.

Mr. Nariman: That letter want sent some time after 7|8 inches bars arrived?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: It is suggested that as the 7|8 inches bars had arrived some use had to be made of them?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: But if large quantity of 7|8 inches bars had not arrived, you would not have changed the whole scheme, i.e., you would not have used 7|8 inches bars instead of 5|8 inches bars as originally fixed for piles?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: The complainant has said in his evidence-chief that 7|8 inches bars which arrived in due course were unsuitable. Now this letter says that 5|8 inches bars were unsuitable for piles. How do you explain this?

Mr. Hamid: 5|8 inches bars were found less suitable after they had been used for some time.

CIRCUMSTANCES CHANGED.

Mr. Nariman: You used 5|8 inch bars for piles for over than 2 years and when the new 7|8 inches bars came you began saying that old bars were unsuitable?

Mr. Hamid: Because the circumstances changed.

Mr. Nariman: How many chawls were completed up to the period of this letter?

Mr. Hamid: I must look into the programme.

Mr. Nariman: The use of 7|8 inches bars was suggested simply because they had arrived?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: But you recommended 7|8 inches bars because they were in stock?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. Otherwise I would have suggested 3|4 inches bars.

Mr. Nariman: 7|8 inches bars were more expensive than either 5|8 inches or 3|4 inches bars?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You would not have introduced 7|8 inches diameter if those bars had not come?

Mr. Hamid: That is true.

Mr. Nariman: But that has nothing to do with your indent in 1922?

Mr. Hamid: No,

Mr. Nariman: In spite of your attempts there was a large surplus of 7|8 in. bars in the surplus depot?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, they were [illegible] tore

Mr. Nariman: Do you agree that these documents support the altered theory?

Mr. Hamid: I don't think they support.

Mr. Nariman: On the contrary they support the old theory to some extent?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you agree with me that if departmental procedure of construction had been adhered to, there would have been no surplus at all?

Mr. Hamid: Of course not.

Mr. Nariman: Can you suggest why 80,000 bars of 7|8 in. diameter were ordered?

Mr. Hamid: That's for Mr. Harvey to explain.

P.W.D. CODE.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that according to P.W.D. code, an article of foreign manufacture cannot be locally ordered without a special sanction for it?

Mr. Hamid: I was not guided by P.W.D. Code.

Mr. Nariman: Then what were you guided by?

Mr. Hamid: By our S.E.'s orders.

Mr. Nariman: But the S. E. was guided by P.W.D. code and therefore you were also indirectly guided by that code.

Mr. Nariman: Did you prepare any large local order after March 1923?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: What months in 1925 were you acting as Superintending Engineer?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: This is an event in your life and you ought to remember it?

Mr. Hamid: I gave over charge in October and I was working as S.E. for 4 1|2 months before that.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the advertisement for the sale of surplus bars?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: When Mr. Harvey was here, was there any sale effected of surplus bars?

Mr. Hamid: How can I know that.

Mr. Nariman: Is it not a fact that for the sale of surplus materials a minimum rate was fixed by Government?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Then who fixed the rate?

Mr. Hamid: It had to be recommended by the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Nariman: Was your recommendation sanctioned by Government?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did they sanction your rates?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

The witness was then shown a statement of rates.

Mr. Nariman: Were these rates recommended by you?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say unless I see the original recommendation.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that several offers for mild steel bars were rejected when Mr. Harvey was S. E. because they did not come up to the minimum rate?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know of any such offer?

Mr. Hamid: There were many but I remember only one.

Mr. Nariman requested the Public Prosecutor to produce before the Court all the offers sent by various contractors during the months when Mr. Hamid was acting as S. E.

Mr. Velinkar objected.

Mr. Nariman argued that certain orders which had come to the E. E. were not shown to the Acting S. E. On the face of it it appeared that there was something fishy about it. Mr. Nariman then produced a letter from the Department to Maneckchand Jivraj and Co. that their offer had been accepted immediately after Mr. Harvey's arrival in Bombay from England, although the same offer had been kept unreplied for several months before that. That letter was sent on the next day of Mr. Harvey's arrival. Mr. Nariman wanted the original letter to be produced before the Court. He said he won't be as harsh as Mr. Shamdasani to ask for a search warrant but surely he would like to see the letter covering the offer of Maneckchand Jivraj and Co.

Mr. Velinkar said that the letter asked was not on the record. "It does not exist now".

"PURPOSELY SUPPRESSED"

Mr. Nariman said he had reasons to infer that the letter was purposely suppressed by the prosecution.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Hamid) you had nothing to do with the offer of Maneckchand Jivraj and Co?

Mr. Hamid: I know nothing about it.

Mr. Nariman: Then it was effected by S. E.?

Mr. Hamid: Must have been.

Mr. Nariman: Can you tell me why Mr. Harvey suggested your name then?

Mr. Hamid: It must be by mistake.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know William Laws and Co?

Mr. Hamid: I have heard of them as selling agents.

Mr. Nariman: They usually sold stores of Department?

Mr. Hamid: They were appointed at the time I was leaving the Department.

Mr. Nariman: Were they not the selling agents of P.W.D. for a long time?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

The Court here rose for lunch recess.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINS.

When the hearing was resumed after the recess, Mr Hamid told the Magistrate that he was very anxious to go home to see his wife as she was ill. The Magistrate then asked Mr. Nariman whether he would finish Mr. Hamid's cross-examination in a day. Mr. Nariman had no objection to Mr. Hamid's going to his place and then coming back for the cross-examination. He was not sure whether he would finish the cross-examination in a day because several documents asked for were not forthcoming.

Mr. Nariman. (To Mr. Hamid) Did the Government make any offer about the surplus bars?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, they purchased some.

Mr. Nariman: Were they also sold at fixed rate?

Mr. Hamid: They were wires and not bars.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that several offers were rejected because they were below the fixed rate?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The first offer was Rs. 102-8 per ton and that was accepted?

Mr. Hamid: No. The first offer was for Rs. 100. It was not accepted because the man came without the deposits.

Mr. Nariman: Have you heard the name of George Service and Co?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: They had the contract for 2000 tons?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: According to your programme, 15 chawls were to be built in the first year?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You have got a standard list showing tonnage per chawl?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, 40 tons per chawl.

Mr. Nariman: Then for 15 chawls you required nearly 600 tons?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman. There was a balance of 1582 tons after 15 chawls were completed?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You know Major Parcelle?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: He was an Executive Engineer in Military Land Scheme?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did he sometimes come to the works of your department when he was the E. E. at Colaba?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: At that time the work was carried on departmentally?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Major Parcelle as the E. E. at Colaba had nothing to do with the Housing Scheme?

Mr. Hamid: Nothing.

Mr. Nariman: Did you see him anywhere before you saw him at Bombay?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know why he came to see the works?

Mr. Hamid: He came with Mr. Harvey to see the works.

Mr. Nariman: Did Mr. Harvey take him round and explained details?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

A FREQUENT VISITOR.

Mr. Nariman: Did he come often?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did he tell you why he came there?

Mr. Hamid: He said he was interested in reinforced concrete construction works.

Mr. Nariman: Major Parcelle started visiting the works shortly before it was decided to abandon old design, introduced new design and do the works by contract system?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Your department knew that the design was to be changed some months before the Government passed a resolution abandoning the old design?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: It was at this time that Major Parcelle frequented his visits to the works?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Major Parcelle was in service only two years before that?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: He did not pay any visits till middle of 1922?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know he was on friendly terms with Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were they staying together at Colaba.

Mr. Hamid: They were never staying together.

A FRIENDLY GROUP.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey, Major Parcelle and Mr. Owen formed a friendly group. They were having tours and parties together?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that. They did not take me with them.

Mr. Nariman: During his visits to the works, did Major Parcelle talk to you about resigning his post and starting business?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. Sometimes he expressed to me that he would like to pass on to business line—Yes, there were some talks.

Mr. Nariman: He told you that he would rather be a building contractor?

Mr. Hamid: I understood it to be so.

Mr. Nariman: Did he tell you that he was studying those details because some day he wanted to take those works himself?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember that.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you know the Bombay Concrete Construction Co.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Who advertised for tenders?

Mr. Hamid: Director.

Mr. Nariman::—Do you know that Major Parcelle's service terminated when the tenders were advertised?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Who it was to decide to whom the tender forms were to be given?

Mr. Hamid: The S. E.

Mr. Nariman: Forms were issued to reliable contractors?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman:: You had list of approved contractors?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Nariman: You know that in P. W. D forms are publicly issued i.e. issued to all who demand?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: In your department forms were not given to some?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

DEPARTURE FROM PRACTICE.

Mr. Nariman: Then this is a departure from that practice?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: According to advertisement no alternative design was asked?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Why such a large contract for 80 chawls of about 80 lakhs of rupees, was given in lump to B. C. C.?

Mr. Hamid: It was thought the larger the number of chawls, the cheaper would be the rates and besides the contractor could conveniently make his arrangements.

Mr. Nariman: This largest contract went to Major Parcelle?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. Or rather to B. C. C.

Mr. Nariman: Department only recognized Major Parcelle?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. He was there as the Managing Director.

Mr. Nariman: The only partner of B. C. C. who had anything to do with the Department was Major Parecllo?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. Others were sleeping partners.

Mr. Nariman: Shortly after the contract was finished, Major Parcelle started a tennis Club at Worli?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: All the officers of your department could get benefit of it?

Mr. Hamid: Those posted at Worli.

Mr. Nariman: Was there only Tennis or anything else?

Mr. Hamid: Only Tennis.

Mr. Nariman: You know that Major Parcelle gave a scheme of alternative plan and it was accepted?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There was nothing in the advertisement?

Mr. Hamid: No. It was in the specifications.

THE NEW DESIGN.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know why the new design was accepted?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. The S. E. believed that it was a better design than the old one.

Mr. Nariman: Was it descussed with you?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. I had to agree to his opinion.

Mr. Nariman: As a matter of fact you did not think that it was a better design?

Mr. Hamid: I was more for our old design which was carried out for a long time.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any sanction obtained for allowing the alternative design?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: Can you say now after your experience of several others which design was better?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman than went on to explain the condition of the chawls built by the B. C. C. according to the alternative plan. He maintained that those chawls were not in a habitable condition. There were leakages almost in every chawl. That complaint had been annual ever since the chawls were construted. And moreover the leakages were only in B. C. C.'s chawls.

Mr. Velinkar:: Your worship knows even this police Court leaks like a sieve.

Mr. Nariman: All Government work is leakage.

Mr. Nariman then got it admitted by the witness that the area per chawl according to this alternative plan was 319 feet less than according to the old plan. To that extent even the dimensions of rooms were less.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know why B. C. C.'s tender was accepted although it was very high?

Mr. Hamid: Because S. E. considered the design to be better.

Mr. Nariman: You know according to the contract serious notice had to be taken if the work was not keeping pace with the programme?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

BEHIND TIME.

Mr. Nariman: You know B. C.C. were far behind time?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: How long after the work was commenced Major Parcelle went to England?

Mr. Hamid: Some four months after the commencement of work.

Mr. Nariman: When did Mr. Harvey go to England?

Mr. Hamid: Two months before that.

Mr. Nariman: Did you report about the slackening of B. C. C.'s work?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any cable received in regard to that report?

Mr. Hamd: Yes. It was from Major Parcelle asking to postpone decision until his arrival in Bombay.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey also returned after Major Parcelle returned?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Then no action was taken on your report?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Were B C. C.'s rates generally higher than the rates quoted by other contractors?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: The agreement with B. C. C. for the construction of windows was different from other agreements of that kind?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

The Court then rose for the day. The case was adjourned till to-day.

TRADE UNIONISTS ON WAR PATH.

PLEDGE TO SAFEGUARD HERITAGE OF FREEDOM.

ANTI--SOCIALIST--LABOUR CLASH.

HUGE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, June 27.

A scene reminiscent of the pre-war suffragette campaign was witnessed at Hyde Park last evening when an eloquent woman commanded the attention of a vast audience. This was an ex-Viceroy's daughter. Lady Cynthia Mosley, who spoke from one of the twelve platforms from which vigorous protests were made by the Labour and the Trade Union leaders against the Trades Union Bill. The demonstration was organised by the Trade Union Defence Committee.

Thousands of delegates of the Trades Union Congress, Labour Party and the Co-operative Union marched to the meeting from all over London headed by brass bands and pipes bearing banners. There were hundreds of vans gaily decorated with red and yellow buntings.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HERITAGE.

The demonstration reached its climax at the trumpet call when the Trade Union Covenant was read from different platforms pledging the Trade Unionists and members of the working class to safeguard to the utmost their heritage of freedom and right or association and organisation regardless of consequences.

Subsequently there was some skirmishing between the Labour demonstrations and the anti-Socialist speaker; who were supported by British Fascists. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

NO LAND O FO IONERS

KOTTAYAM CITIZEN'S PROTEST

(From A Correspondent.)

KOTTAYAM, June 27.

At a great mass meeting held on Saturday last, at Kottayam, stirring speeches were delivered by eloquent speakers. A resolution protesting against the assignment of land to the Brooke Bond Co's scheme and its immediate abandonment was passed.

Another resolution, calling upon Mr. K. K. Thomas, member for Kottayam to oppose this scheme or resign was passed. A third resolution demanded reconstitution of the Legislative Council on this question and appointed a deputation to wait on the Maharani Regent in this connection.

ABDUCTION OF GIRLS

TRIVANDRUM POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

TRIVANDRUM, June 27.

The State police are investigating a number of abduction cases where Brahmin girls have been taken to Hyderabad (Deccan) through intermediaries for matrimonial purposes.

Two Brahmins have been recently arrested in connection with the disappearance of two girls who have been traced to Hyderabad.—Free Press.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

HINDUS TO PARTICIPATE

LAHORE, June 27.

Hindus having agreed to contest the municipal elections after the recent Mahasabha decision, the Government has fixed July 22 as election day for Hindus.—Free Press

DISPUTE BETWEEN ALBANIA AND YUGO SLAVIA

POWERS INTERVENTION END IT.

LONDON, June 26.

Rugby.—The method jointly suggested by British, French, Italian and German Government representatives for the solution of the incident between Yugo-Slavia and Albania which arose over the arrest at Durazzo of Monsieur Juragowta who was attached to the Yugo-Slavian legation in Albania has been accepted by both parties to the dispute and the four Powers have been thanked for their efforts in the cause of conciliation and peace. The proposals of the four powers provided for the release of Jurashgovitch by Albanians and the cancellation of the offending phrases the Yugo-Slavian note.—B. O. W.

A SEANCE IN BOMBAY.

MESSAGE FROM DESHBANDHU DAS

(BY V. D. RISHI.)

At a seance held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualistic Society, Bombay, on the 22nd instant Deshbandhu Das gave the following communications. The seance was attended by several well-known Hindu nd Muslim gentlemen.

Inquired whether he had any message to give, he said: Every message though given in a masterly manner is lost in wilderness. Then, will it be of any use to give any other message again and again that will go unheeded by the people? I do not think it proper to give any more advice. Will it be of any use to you? Anyhow I say it most emphatically that if you do not muster together all the forces that are latent in you, you cannot expect to get an upper hand over the imperialistic odds of the day. Mind yours is the most sacred mission. If you do not perform it yourself there will be nobody to accomplish it as the other people are not at all suitable to carry out the plans of Providence that are in store for you in the Mrityu Loka. I say this of course to my own countrymen, among whom I have lived and shared their sorrows and sufferings."

Asked whether he was in touch with present politics he replied: "not so fully well. It is a big humbug. Unknowingly, I plunged into it (politics) I would advise anybody who cares my advice that you should first accomplish what you badly lack in. Being weak and easily overcome by temptations, you mean to accomplish a great task—a sheer impossibility. First make yourself pure and be above all the infirmities that easily lead you into the trap of the imperialistic people or the West. This is not an easy task as it sounds. The people have forgotten to follow my path and to realise the spirit of my words. The incidents after my leaving your world have proved that they no more care to help me in my mission."

"I lecture sometimes and teach them (the people in the spirit-world) a moral from your every day doings that the people who have a power to accomplish something have a very great defect in them of forgetfulness, and that you here should remember that you don't forget when you again in your town, the world of Karma, your pious duty of liberating a big nation that is suffering sheerly through the forgetful and temptative nature of the human kind. Oh, I pray daily to bestow upon you the real vision—the vision that may give you the correct picture of your helplessness, the real thing which you lack in, the real value of a thing to be accomplished. You must go about in the world and see the comforts of the day, enjoy them, but at the same time, never forget the great mission, for the accomplishment of which you have been sent by that Hidden Hand that can do anything in a moment simply by making a motion of left-hand finger."

When requested to say something on Hindu-Muslim unity, he said: "This was my mission no doubt, but as I told you, your forgetfulness has hampered my progress. You fall in the trap. You are deceived by high sounding words of praise under the disguise of commonsense and so I had to share the shame of a man, who has failed even when he has left nothing undone."

HOUSING OF MIDDLE CLASSES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the agenda of the June meeting of the Corporation, Item No. 94—standing in the name of Rao Saheb M. D. Rane is of great importance to the lower middle classes and it is hoped that the City Fathers will give their most serious consideration to the subject viz., the housing conditions in the city, to which it refers. It is well-known that the lower middle classes consist principally, if not entirely, of clerks drawing salaries from Rs. 50 to 150 per month. They are educated and have a higher standard of living than that of the working classes. To them single room tenement is unsuited. The Government and the City Improvement Trust have built chawls for the labourers, but so far no serious attempt has been made by the Government, public bodies or private builders to cater for the needs of this class. A visit to the notorious chawl area of the Girgaum locality which houses these people will reveal the horrible state of congestion to which they are subjected and also the kind of life they are forced to lead on account of neglect of the builders to cater for them. The clerks of the city, with whose labour all the offices in the city are able to transact their business, are human beings and it is the duty of the employers—be they Government, banks, railways, trusts or the Municipality, to see that their employees are decently housed. The consideration of this subject was long overdue and the lower middle classes will be very thankful to Mr. Rane if he succeeds in inducing the corporation to undertake building schemes for the classes mentioned at cheap rent. It will have two-fold beneficial results. Those whose wants are unjustly neglected will get suitable accommodation, and at the same time the Mahim plots which are not only unproductive but very expensive in the shape of interest charges which the corporation is paying from its revenue, will become productive and stop the drain on the municipal exchequer.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. S.

BUNDELKHAND HINDUS

CONFERENCE FOR REMOVING UNTOUCHABILITY

(From a Correspondent.)

JHANSI, June 27.

Bundelkhand Hindu and Achhutuddhar Sammelan was held at Banda on the 25th and 26th June. Raja Khalak Singh Sahib Bahadur of Khaniadhana, a feudatory state of Bundelkhand presiding. He was received on the station on the 24th by prominent citizens and was taken in procession, headed by an elephant with om flag and followed by several motors and garries through the main streets of the town, which were everywhere crowded with people. The conference commenced on 25th June at 8 p.m. in an artistically decorated pandal. Babu Anandiprasad Nigam, vakil, chairman of the Reception Committee first read his address, after which the Raja Sahib read out his very ably written and comprehensive address, in which he dealt with all problems which are now facing the Hindu community. To show the numerical deterioration of Hindus and the plight of widows, he quoted appalling figures from the last census. He vigorously advocated the cause of Shudhi, Acchhutudhar, Sangathan and widow remarriage. His speech was very highly appreciated by all.

Lala Ramprasad, General Secretary, All-India Achhutuddhar Committee, Pandit Baldeva Chaube of Meerut, Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh of Allahabad, Pandit R. V. Dhulekar, M. A. Vakil, Pandit Benimadhava of Jalaun, Swami Bhumanand of Farukhabad, Babu Hanuman Prasad of Aligarh, Pandit Harnam Dube of Jhansi were among those present.

On the 26th, proceedings commenced with a resolution condemning Swami Shraddhanand's murder. Resolutions about Sangathan, Shuddhi, Achhtuddhar, Widow Remarriage, Physical Culture, abolition of superstitious customs were also passed. A resolution condemned the attitude of Jhansi, Banda and Jalaun District Boards which were closing schools for the depressed classes and drew attention of the Government to it. In he morning of 26th special lectures were arranged which were largely attended. Pandit Baldeva Chaube and Pandit Dhulekar gave interesting and instructive discourses Lala Ramprasad spoke last. His speech was very eloquent powerful and pregnant with new ideas. He traced the causes which had brought about the downfall of Hindus. This speech was throughout heard with rapt attention. In the evening before regular proceedings commenced Sardar Narmadaprasad Singh delivered a lecture surveying in his own sweet and charming way the general position of the Hindu community. The conference was a grand success.

LEGISLATION TO FORM CONCILIATION BOARDS

MADRAS SWARAJISTS AND LABOURITES ACTIVE

MADRAS, June 27.

The Swarajist and Labour members in the Madras Legislative Council intend urging legislation at the next session of the Council for Conciliation Boards to settle industrial disputes in view of the several strikes and lockouts in recent times.—A.P.

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AGARKAR DAY.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY

(BY A YOUNG MARATHA)

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar was a pioneer social reformer in Maharashtra and in celebrating his death anniversary—it is unfortunate that this is not done in an adequate manner—those interested in social reform do only justice to themselves. Agarkar was one of that missionary band of self-sacrificing workers in Maharashtra who made a religiion of patriotism and public service, both by precept and practice. Tilak, Chiplunkar, Apte and Gokhale, Ranade and Bhandaskar are those revered names, which still continue to inspire young men, by reason of their lofty idealism, coupled with hard, practical, life-long work.

PIONEER OF SOCIAL REFORM.

Born of very poor parents, Agarkar knew only too well what poverty was like, what hardships it entails, how it acts as a handicap practically everywhere and, therefore, made up his mind to uproot poverty by preaching new doctrines of social reconstruction, wherein there should be plenty for all. He was too greatly under the influence of Mill, Darwin and Spencer to avoid escaping the influence of Karl Marx and this explains his turning out to be only a half-baked social revolutionary. Had he seen the Marxian light of economic determinism, he would have been the pioneer of scientific socialism instead of the humanitarian variety of it. But such as he was, he did splendid work in rousing the Maharashtra peoples' conscience to the numberless shortcomings that stood in their way to progress. Ranade and Telang, no doubt, had done their little bit for the recognition of woman's equality, legitimacy of widow remarriage, necessity of women's education, but in Agarkar, the social reform movement found a whole time propagandist. His paper, "Sudharak" which he started after breaking away with the "Kesari" and in conducting which he secured the able co-operation of Gokhale stands as brilliant testimony for what he did for social reform. What he wrote in 'Sudhark' so many years ago, makes very illuminating and instructive reading even to-day.

NO POLITICAL REACTIONARY.

It is very commonly believed in Maharashtra and with some justification also, that those who were prominent social reformers in the last generation, were generally political reactionaries and those who were predominantly political reformers, were generally socially reactionaries. Whatever the amount of truth in this belief may be, it was singularly untrue in the case of Agarkar. His writings which are available, show that he was as much an extremist in political matters as in social. His teachings claim a good deal of the making of the present day Maratha youth, whose broad vision, nationalism as distinguished from local patriotism, freedom from communalism and orthodoxy and receptiveness for every good influence, whether it comes from the East or West are the unquestionable good points. The ancient Hindu idea of offering "tilanjali" to the departed elders, under whose debt the young generation always is, is a noble idea of expressing gratitude and Maharashtra's young generation will do well to remember for ever the debt of gratitude that they owe to Agarkar. They can do it best by exerting in their own way, to accomplish what Agarkar so dearly cherished. It has unfortunately to be noted, however, that sufficient enthusiasm was not shown by Bombay's young Maharashtrians, last Sunday, when Prof. Waman Malhar Joshi, of the Indian Women's University spoke on his life and work at the Praithana Samaj Hall.

MAHATMAJI'S ERROR OF JUDGMENT!

SAMBA MURTHI AND NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA

NAGPUR, June 27.

Addressing a public meeting at Nagpur Mr. B. Sambmurti (Andhra), who has specially come to Nagpur to study the Satyagraha movement started against the Arms Act, declared he would support the movement by carrying on propaganda on its behalf. He was sorry that Mahatmaji, relying on press reports, disowned the movement without first obtaining details and referring the matter to Mr. Avari. Mr. Gandhi, he said, should not have issued the statement he did before he had consulted the people concerned in the affair.

To put an end to communal trouble, Mr. Sambmurti suggested formation of volunteers drawn from both communities, Hindus and Muslims, whose duty would be to protect the rights of every community.—Free Press.

COLOUR BAR IN SCOTLAND

MOTION IN ENSUING ASSEMBLY SESSION

SIMLA, June 27.

At the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh (Behar) will raise the question of the racial Bar recently imposed on Indian students in Edinburgh and other Scottish Universities.—Free Press.

WASHINGTON STANDARD UNNECESSARILY HIGH."

BRITISH PROPOSAL RECEIVED UNFAVOURABLY

NO AGREEMENT YET ON NAVAL DISARMAMENT

LONDON, June 26.

Hitherto there appears to be no approach of agreement on the main proposals of the three Powers at the Geneva Naval Conference. The British desire for the reduction of tonnage of capital ships to 30,000 from 35,000 has been unfavourably received by the Americans, whose chief delegate Mr. Hugh Gibson at the meeting with journalists expressed the opinion that the discussion of it should only come after the Conference, though, in any case, he thought that it would be academic in view of the fact that the Washington agreement is to be revised in 1931.

It is understood that the British delegates intend to press the point regarding reduction, but are agreeable to a lower maximum under 32,000 tons if others agree. Britain also considers the Washington standard for cruisers, namely, 10,000 tons and eight inch guns, to be unnecessarily high. She points out that such vessels have been built only since the Washington Conference.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

FULLY THOUGHT-OUT SCHEME

LONDON, June 26.

Rugby.—The British Press in cussing the issues at the Geneva Naval Conference expresses the hope that the American opposition will be withdrawn to the British proposals for reducing tonnage of battleships to 32,000 and their guns from sixteen inch to 13.5 inches.

The "Observer' emphasises that "the proposal is consistent with the spirit in which the Washington Conference was convened and the maintenance of the 35,000 tons standard means an unnecessary burden on the tax-payer not only of countries insisting on uneconomical ships, but for other countries bound to follow their example. If America demands big ships at a moment when other principal parties are agreeable to a reduction of tonnage and armament, not only will she assume a great moral responsibility, but she will compel others to adopt her standards.

It is understood that the British Delegation has not only the intention to press the point of the reduction of the tonnage of capital ships, but will be agreeable to accept a smaller maximum tonnage than 32,000 if others agree."

BRITAIN'S FULLY THOUGHT-OUT SCHEME.

"The Sunday Times" says: "Summoned by American initiative to a debate on the possibilities of the limitation of naval armaments, the British naval authorities have prepared and presented a fully thought-out scheme. They have done so moreover, in the frankest possible manner, putting all their cards on the table and defining the British position with clearness. There can never be any opportunity for critics to say hereafter that the first naval power in the world and one to whom the sea means most did not, when invited speak her mind and disclose her wishes with absolute freedom."—B. O. W.

MR. AZIM'S RESOLUTIONS

COMPULSORY EDUCATION THRGHOT INDIA

SIMLA, June 27.

Mr Anwarul Azim (Chittagong) has given notice of a resolution he intends moving at the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly recommending that Chittagong should be raised to the status of a first class port.

Mr. Azim has also tabled a resolution urging that the reforms should be extended to the North-West Frontier Provinces.

Third important resolution of Mr. Azim demands separation of judicial from executive functions and his last resolution recommends that compulsory primary education should be introduced throughout India on the lines recommended by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale.—Free Press.

COMPULSORY EDUCAITON IN BENARES

BENARES, June 27.

The Benares Municipal Board has sanctioned Rs. 11,000 non-recurring and Rs. 6,000 annual expenditure for carrying out the scheme of compulsory primary education in one of the wards under the Municipality.

A committee of eight persons has been appointed to work the scheme which will absorb other wards as soon as possible if the first experiment proves a success.

Two-thirds of the expenses in regard to this scheme will be borne by the Government of the United Provinces.—Free Press.

SOUTH AFRICA AND RUSSIA

NO BREACH OF RELATIONS AT PRESENT

INDIA FEARS WAR

PAYMENT FOR ARMIES WITEOUT CONTROL OF POLICY

The South African Government does not intend to follow the Baldwin Governmen's example by breaking relations with Russia. In the Union House of Assembly yesterday General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, said that the Government had been kept fully informed of the events leading up to the severance of relations between Britain and Russia, and did not intend at preset to take any action in the matter writes the "Daily Herald".

Increased military expenditure will be the effect in India, acording to the views of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a Swarajist leader in the Legislative Assembly.

"It can be stated without any attempt at prophecy that the military expenditure of India will increase," he told the Indian News Service. "The bogy of Russian invasion has always been responsible for keeping the military expenditure of India on a war basis. The end of the Waziristan expedition—it was not called a war—on which millions of Indian money was spent, and which lasted for more than three years up to 1924, was regarded as the definite end of all fear of any invasion of India from the north.

"But the breach with Russia complicates the situation on the Indian frontier, and when trouble, comes our poor country will be saddled with all the millions necessary to ward it off. Yet we have at present no hand in forming the policy which may inevitably entail enormous expenditure later on. There is real ignorance about Russian conditions in India, as the English papers are all conducted in a partisan spirit and nobody believes them."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST, (JUNE 28TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, know ye mortal the fate that awaits thee! You have a droll sense of humour like the ex-naval man who, while giving a mild form of examination before being assigned to any ship, was asked "What animals eat grass," replied that he did not know, but when the question was repeated he, according to the version of Lord Jellicoe, promptly said "Animals? Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought you said 'Admirals'." While taking tea with your bosom friend who will ask if you will take some 'biscuits' also, you will soon feeling itching sensation in the throat, blurt out "Whisky!" oh yes, I don't mind a good peg or two," etc. But such pranks carried too far at times will land you into difficulties, as for instance, on seeing a girl of sweet seventeen alighting from a motor car near the kerb stone of a milliner's shop you will, while the roads are full of mud or slush, spread your handkerchief as big as a bath-towel on the ground, near the pavement, and under her lovely feet, when the enraged doe will snap out, with knit brows: "What do you mean, you silly idiot?" As the reward of all your jokes, buffoonery at the club you will often times receive more kicks than halfpence. Your lightheartedness, is attributable to the caressing way in which you were brought up by your doting parents, as you were the youngest gem in your father's crown, thereby receiving "the most favoured individual treatment," just as several Western nations extort the "most favoured nation" clause that is, treatment, from helpless Eastern countries. Your case reminds one of the favoured treatment received by Joseph who was the youngest of the twelve stars of Jacob who had given him a multi-coloured coat as a mark of distinction, but certainly, you are not born to do exploits like Joseph of old. For there are Josephs and Josephs. When married, you will improve considerably and your two-funnelled ship will sail majestically on the ocean of this dark and dreary world.

HUMANITY FIRST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Viegas' proposition for providing a place for the disposal of small domestic pet animals reminds me of a very urgent need for providing a shelter for those homeless workers, who earn their scanty living, not by begging, but by hard toils.

There is a big number of such persons in Bombay, who by daily toils earn a few few annas, spend their earnings in small eating houses and sleep at night on the footpath of the City. If our City Fathers pay a nocturnal visit to Crawford Market and its surroundinis, the truth of this will soon be revealed; and erecting a shelter for such homeless people will then be thought their paramount duty from humanity's point of view. Will they rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc.

FELIX.

MILLOWNERS CONFERENCE

CRITICISM AND FEW DEDUCTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mill-owners from all over India met, conferred for a couple of hours and dispersed. Almost everything regarding the decisions to be taken was predetermined. So there was no need of wasting time. A representation to be sent to the Government of India was already there and it only remained to confirm it and give it a representative character by a formal vote of all cotton mill-owners in India.

This was done by them at the conference held last Monday. A resolution, formally protesting against the Government's resolution not to help the mill-owners either by an import duty or bounty was passed. Another resolution asked for reconsideration of the majority recommendations of the Tariff Board or oppointment of another Board to reconsider their case. So, all that the mill-owners can think of is this maze of memorials, deputations, representations, etc.,—a policy of mendicancy.

Did the public expect the mill-owners to do this much only? Individual mill-owners expressed themselves very strongly on the Government attitude. One of them was wholly against imperial preference in any form. Another found it impossible to speak with moderation or restraint. A third advocated the adoption of Swadeshi in right earnest. And all of them talked of a country wide agitation and pressure to be brought to bear on the Government of India and compel it to protect India's premier industry, in its hour of great trial.

The public, therefore, expected that the mill-owners would do something much more. Beyond asking, what most Nationalists consider as fair and rightful viz., protective measures and State aid, the mill-owners were expected to exercise that great virtue of self-criticism, remove the glaring defects in their own working, care more for their workers and consumers of their goods. in one word adopt some resolutions aiming at putting their own house in order. They were also expected to say very clearly that they are with their own countrymen, in standing against imperial preference and for an organised and intensive campaign of Swadeshi.

They have not done it, nor do they appear to think of doing so. All Nationalist journals of public opinion, English and vernacular, gave them the sound advice of cultivating the Indian market and capturing it with the spontaneous sympathy and support of their countrymen. They have spurned that advice. Public men like Gandhiji have also run to their rescue, but they have spurned all that advice. No single mill-owner expressed himself in favour of a Swadeshi campaign except the Hon. Mr. R. D. Morarji and he too did it with a reservation.

Is this not as it shoud be? Mr. H. P. Mody, who presided over the Mill-owners' Conference, has indirectly given the reply to this question. His one point in the speech that he made at the conference was that Government by their present obstinate policy were alienating the stable elements in the country, who have always stood by the Government, on the side of maintaining law and order and good government. If Government persisted in this course they would forfeit the good-will of these people, who have a stake in the country. So it is all a story of vested interests being in alliance with the established lawful order.

If that is so, why worry and expect that the same patriotic fervour will seize these interests, which characterises the common people in their fight for political and economic freedom against not only the foreign Government, but their indigenous oppdessors laso. After all, it is a battle between the haves and the have-nots. If the haves quarrel between themselves, it will be only a temporary quarrel about the proportion of the cream of the good things of life. They can never be expected to make a common cause with the have-nots and the exploited and the oppressed. Swadeshi and Boycott cannot, therefore, appeal to the mill-owners, as fraternising and hobnobbing with the powers that be will.—

Bombay, June 25.

Yours, etc.

A. SOCIALIST.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The budget estimates of the Calcutta University for the academic year 1927-28 as represented by the Board of Accounts were adopted by the Senate on Saturday with minor amendments, after a full dress debate lasting for five hours. There was a large attendance of members.

According to the figures presented by Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, President of the Board of Accounts, a net deficit of Rs. 1,10,000 is estimated at the end of the financial year 1929-30, on an average of Rs. 36,000 a year for the next three years. They had asked the Government for a grant of three lakhs for the post-graduate department only, and the Board of Accounts estimated their deficit at Rs. 3,50,000 for all the departments of the University put together. If the proposals of the University had been accepted and given effect to by the Government, there would have been no deficit.

The deficit according to Dr. Roy, could be met either by increasing the revenue or by reducing the expenditure from the free fund or the post groduate teaching fund. "So far as the budget estimates of the year 1927-28 go," it was stated. "there is no pending liability. Equally untrue is the statement that examiners and paper setters are not paid regularly. During the last three years, there has been no irregularity." The budget estimates as amended were adopted. The ordinary meeting of the Senate fixed for to-day has been postponed till Monday.—A. P.

CHECKING GROWTH OF PROSTITUTION

BILL FOR MADRAS DRAWN UP.

DRASTIC MEASURES SUGGESTED

MADRAS, June 27.

The Vigilence Association has circulated a bill to check the growing evil of prostitution in the city. After receiving the opinion of their members, it is suggested that the bill should be introduced in the Legislative Council before the end of the year.

The Bill seeks to confer sufficient powers on the police, which they do not possess under the City Police Act passed thirty years ago, to search brothels, make arrests and to rescue minor girls from the clutches of the brothel-keepers.

The Bill provides prosecution of brothel-keepers and procurers and it empowers the Police Commissioner to notify the premises that cannot be used for the purposes of immoral traffic. Penalties of fines are prescribed in the Bill and it is laid down that a police officer, not below the rank of Inspector could rescue minor girls from such houses of ill fame. After their production in a court of law, the Bill suggests, they should be sent to a rescue home to be looked after till they attain the age of 21.

Flogging, two years' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 are proposed for persons found guilty of bringnig girls into the city to compel them to lead a life of shame. Similar punishment is prescribed for persons who are declared to live on the earnings of prostitutes.

The Bill is designed for the city, and if found successful in its operation, will be extended to the whole province.—Free Press.

AN INSULT TO BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opening of the new temple at Fanaswadi and the installation ceremony of the Shri Venkateshwar were reported at length by the local newspapers. The enthusiasm among the Hindus, was unbounded and the praise that was (is) being showered upon this grand temple of God and the redoubtable Acharya, who was responsible for the building up of this place of Hindu worship, has even exceeded the limits of ordinary proportions. There, however, were others in the Hindu fold—and the present writer is one of them—who were never enthusiastic about this affair as they had grave misapprehensions about the utility of such a temple in Bombay and as to the nature of its governance.

Close upon the successful termination of the opening and installation ceremony of the Fanaswadi Vaishnavite Temple, the public are informed—thanks to the special article published in "The Chronicle" of June 17th—that the invidious caste barriers are to be preserved intact and no "untouchable" will be allowed access to this place of prayer and worship. To most of those who displayed great enthusism during all the days of the "Otsay", this piece of information should have come as a shock and surprise; but to me it is amusing. My fears have been confirmed.

The location of the temple is in the heart of the city where the intelligent Section of Bombay population resides. It will not be too much to say that the new temple with the caste bar is an insult to broadminded Bombay. One need not enter into a detailed discussion to prove that untouchability is an unnatural thing in any human Society and that it is an affront to any religion in whose name it is practised. The wonder is, there are yet Hindus who would not see this gross inhumanity that is being systematically practised in their own fold? and would find no language strong enough to use against those who would extend equality of status to the neglected section of one community as human beings. Will the Hindus open their own eyes and endeavour to remove this sore from the heart of beautiful and intelligent Bombay? Let us wait and see. Yours etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

POSING HIMSELF AS TICKET COLLECTOR.

BUDDHIST GRADUATE ARRESTED

DELHI, June 26.

An young Budhist graduate of Columbo has been arrested by the Delhi Police while, it is stated, he was attempting to cheat a third class passenger, posing himself a Ticket Collector.

The prisoner seems to have made a statement to the police, which reveals a record of continued thefts, burglary, and other crimes in running trains. He is a graduate of the Christian College, Columbo, and a son of a tea merchant, who owns a large estate. The criminal propensity of the prisoner is said to have been set in motion from the year 1924 and between this period, he seems to have to his credit a number of crimes of a serious and daring nature. He was once convicted at Bombay for cheating a Bombay merchant for the offence of forging the latter's signature on a cheque.—Free Press.

The Dutch aeroplane conveying Mr. M. Van Lear Black left for Bangkok at 6-35 on the 27th inst. morning from Rangoon.—A. P.

PRIMARY COTTON MARKETING

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

BILL BEFORE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has devoted considerable attention to the improvement both of cotton production and cotton marketing and have approached the latter subject from two aspects. They have promoted legisltion, viz., the Cotton Transport Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to discourage abuses and there is abundant evidence that the first of these measures has done much to improve the quality and reputation of the cottons of the tracts to which the Act has been applied; the second Act which is a more recent measure promises to be equally usefull. Further, the Committee have secured the co-operation of the Cotton Trade in obtaining certain improvements in large scale marketing, for example, on "allowances" up to two full grades may now be claimed when cotton of superior "class" is tendered against a hedge contract and the cottons from certain areas, such as Rajpipla and Ankleshwar where improved types of superior staple are now grown, have been made tenderable against higher standards leading again to 'on allowances." All such measures lead to better cotton for the consumer and higher prices to the grower but more is needed. It may be taken as axiomatic that improvements in cotton production depend on a better return to the grower and hence an improvement of the conditions under which the grower markets his produce is a primary necessity.

STRIKING RESSULTS OF ENQUIRY

The Indian Central Cotton Committee have recently conducted some investigations into the finance of the cotton grower in certain areas and the result especially from Khandesh and Berar, have been very striking. The opinion has been widely held in the past that the cotton grower is so involved financially that he is unable to take advantage of market facilities. Whatever may have been the case in the past, the investigations in Khandesh and Berar have shown that this is not the case at present. In 1926, growers in these areas not only were not compelled to rush their "kapas" to market but actually held a considerable portion of their crop unsold until several months after picking. Further, it was found that only in comparatively rare instances were cultivators selling "kapas" to or through the persons from whom they had borrowed money. One general conclusion reached was that while cotton growers require considerable sums for the financing of their agricultural operations, mortgaging and advance sales of the standing crop are now practically unknown in the areas investigated and that what the cotton-grower most needs at present is improved market facilities. It is obviously an advantage, both to the grower and the cotton trade, that the cultivator should gain that touch with substantial buyers which sale in an open market, where there is real competition, encourages.

It may be stated that the method of enquiry was to obtain records from every cotton grower in a number of villages which were selected as typical of the tract. In the Khandesh enquiry, records from 813 growers and in the Berar enquiry records from 940 growers were obtained and details as to how each man, marketed his cotton and of what prices he obtained were recorded. The local markets were also visited and actual details of 2,908 transactions in Berar and 900 transactions in Khandesh were recorded.

The two tracts, Khandesh and Berar, are similar in many respects, the outstanding difference being that for many years Berar has possessed open cotton markets controlled by Market Committees and governed by rules framed under the Berar Cotton Markets Law. In Khandesh no such regulated markets exist, though there are several un-regulated markets such as Dhulia, Amalner, Dondaichi, Sherpur, Nandurbar and Pachora which are used by cotton growers to an appreciable extent.

THE BERAR SYSTEM.

As far back as 1918 the Indian Cotton Committee strongly recommended the adoption of the Berar system of cotton markets in other parts of India, but doubts have since been expressed as to whether cultivators themselves use such markets to any appreciabe extent. These doubts have been removed by the investigations described above. The village enquiry in Berar showed that 53 per cent. of the cotton growers (in one district 74 per cent.) had taken their "kapas" to the regulated markets and that of the total "kapas" produced (only 87 per cent. of which had been sold at the end of the enquiry) 59 per cent. (or 68 per cent. of the total "kapas" sold) had been sold in this manner. In Khandesh, as one would expect, the lack of regulated markets caused a larger number of village sales, nevertheless 30 per cent. of the cotton growers in the West Khandesh villages took their "kapas" to the larger markets; the percentage in East Khandesh was 8.5 only.

The opinions of individual cultivators in regard to the disposal of their produce were recorded and there was a general unanimity of opinion that better rates and better weighments are obtained in the larger markets. But many Khandesh cotton growers described certain practices prevalent in the larger markets which discourage cultivators from using them. The principal complaint was that the rate paid was not the rate settled in the market but that, after weighment had commenced, disputes arose and eventually the cultivator was obliged to accept a lower rate than that originally bargained for. In a few instances, rather than submit to such deductions, the cutivators took their "kapas" away but generally this course was impossible.

BILL BEFORE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Government of Bombay have recently announced the introduction of the Bombay (District) Cotton Markets Bill which will shortly be before the local legislature. The object of this Bill is to enable open cotton markets, somewhat on the lines of the Berar markets but with certain improvements, to be established in places where there is a demand for such facilities. The proposed Act is purely of an enabling nature and contains provisions for ascertaining local opinion before markets are notified. It is proposed that the notified markets will be controlled by Market Committees on which cotton growers will be adequately represented, as this appears to be the only means by which the sellers' interests can be properly safeguarded.

Many of the provisions of the Bill are of a formal nature since the Market Committee will need authority to incur expenditure on the provision of a convenient market yard and for the employment of such staff as may be necessary for the proper control of the market.

In the statement of objects and Reasons, it is laid down:—

"The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18 drew attention to the necessity of better provision for the marketing of cotton and "kapas" by growers, and pointed out the advantages of the Berar system of cotton markets as leading to better prices, fairer weighments and the prevention of illegal deductions. They held that the establishment of open cotton markets of this nature would benefit the grower and indirectly the cotton trade generally. The experience gained through the work of the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies has also shown the great value of an organisation for the sale of graded kapas.

The present Bill, which is purely an enabling measure, is based on the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee and on the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897. Cotton markets recognised by customs already exist in parts of the Bombay Presidency, but no legal sanction exists for the regulation of such markets other than the market in the city of Bombay. The Bill applies to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay except the city of Bombay and Aden. By Clause, 4 power is takken to notify any place as a cotton market, the notification defining the limits of such market. Provision has also been made for local opinion being consulted, before a cotton market is so established. On the establishment of a cotton market a market committee is to be constituted including representatives of the cotton growers, of the cotton trade and of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the market is situated. Provision is to be made by rules for the composition of the market committee, the management of the market, and the conduct of the affairs of the cotton market by the committee; and the market committee is empowered to make by-laws to regulate business and the conditions of trading. Under clause 16 no private market for the purchase and sale of cotton may be opened in or near places declared to be cotton markets. Provision has also been made for disallowing trade allowances other than prescribed trade allowances, for violation of the substantive provisions of the Act and of the rules. Clause 15 states when a market committee may be superseded and the consequences of its supersession."

WANTED EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The correspondent of the "Times of India" writes a special article on the Bombay Agricultural Report for 1925-1926 in which agricultural improvement of the Presidency is very boldly advocated. References to Dr. Mann therein are particularly interesting. The sweeping generalizations unless they are supported by facts are valueless. And the article in question justifies its appearance mainly as a eulogy of the now-retiring Director. I do not intend to go deeper in the subject-matter either of the article or the Annual Report on which it is based. But what astounds me most is the absence of a copy of the said report in any of the authorised places of public information such as the office of the Director of Information, and the important popular papers like "The Chronicle". It is, indeed, a travesty of public justice that the ocrrespondent in reference should alone possess a copy in advance to enable him to prepare an article for his paper and other papers should be left quite in the dark about the forthcoming annual report.

I draw the attention of the public and the expert section of it towards this fact because the expert public as well as the Press are as keenly interested in Agriculture as any correspondent in the world or under the shades of the Directors of Agriculture's office. Yours etc.

G. M. CHAKRADEO.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Institution acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,28,792-0-4; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for March and April, 1927, Rs. 1,000; Bai Ladkorebai, in memory of the late Mr. Madhavdas Lakhmidas Kothari, towards the Endowment Fund, Rs. 101; Mr. M. C. Chhoi, Rs. 101; Bai Serene Nowroji, in sacred memory of her dear mother (Roj Aspandarmad, Maha Adar), Rs. 100; Mr. Maganlal N. Choksi, B.A., LL.B., on the occasion of the marriage of his son Mr. Thakorlal M. Choksi, B.A., LL.B., Vakil. High Court, Rs. 100; Bai Shirinbai Manekji Cooper, Rs. 35; Mr. Jadavji Kheraj, Rs. 25; Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. Rs. 25; The Secretary, Lodge "Beaman" No. 1069 S. C., Rs. 25; A widow in sacred memory of the Baj anniversary of her dear husband, on Roz Jamiad, Maha Avan, Yezdezardi 1926, Rs. 25; A joroastrian, Rs. 20; Messrs. P. and Hart Bros., Rs. 20; Bai Gangaben Patel, Secretary, The Patidar Stree Mandal, Rs. 11; A Parsee, Rs. 10; Sums of any under Rupees five, Rs. 27; Total Rs. 5,30,417-0-4.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

siderable light on the merits of such an argument.

N. -W. Ry. scale rates for grain

	Pies per Md. Per mile.
For the first 100 miles	.38
For extra distance 101 to 200 miles.	.25
For extra distance of 301 to 600 miles	.20
For extr a distance of 30 to 600 miles	.17
For extra distance of 601 and above	.12

Plus a terminal of 3 pies.

B. N. Ry. scale of charges for grain.

	Pies per Md. Per mile.
For all distance upto 300 miles....	.38
For extra distance 301 to 600 miles	.125
For extra distance above 600 miles.	.100

Plus a terminal of 8 pies.

	Charges at N.-W. Ry. Scale.	Charges at B. N. Ry. Scale.
100 miles	36 pies	46 pies.
200 "	61 "	84 "
300 "	81 "	122 "
400 "	98 "	135 "
500 "	115 "	148 "
600 "	132 "	161 "
700 "	144 "	171 "

TAXING FOOD OF THE POOR.

This comparison speaks for itself. While the B. N. Railway on grain traffic for internal consumption in the country charges much higher rates than the N.-W. Railway, the B. N. Railway at competitive points in order to kill steamer competition charges much lower rates. Grain is the staple food of the Indian poor and the state owned but company managed B. N. Railway line tax the food of the poor Indian people by leavying much higher rates than the N.-W. Railway. For a distance of 300 miles the B. N. Railway rate on grain comes to 122 pies against the N.-W. Railway rate of 81 pies only. The B. N. Railway rate is thus 50 per cent. higher and some of the supporters of company managed were loud in their praises of the efficiency of Company managed to the public and laid stress on company lines charging cheap rates and fares. Cleverly in such cases the average rates are shewn. B. N. Railway because of its large coal traffic, shows a lower average than the N.-W. Railway which however charges identically the same scale of rate on coal as the B. N. Railway does. In fact the average rate on coal is lower on the N.-W. Railway than on the B. N. Railway. But when the food of the masses such as wheat, rice, pulses, gram, jowar, bazra is taken into account the poor Indian people are taxed by the B.-N. Railway at higher rates than by the N.-W. Railway. Thus if the railways of India were not realiy oblivious to the interests of the Indian people and were anxious to meet the popular demand they would have taken action towards granting cheap grain rates for carriage of grain and seeds for internal transport in the country between non-competitive points and to the various flour milling and oil milling centres in the interior. With these glaring facts before the public it will be difficult for them to understand the sympathy of the railways for the Indian consumer, if the railways argue that the Indian consumers will suffer if the reduced railway rates against coastal service are to be enhanced.

(To Be Continued)

"PROGRESS OF THE ORIENTAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to the letter of 'A Policyholdder' appearing in your valuable issue of the 24th, I may at once assure that gentleman that I have never been and am not "in the confidence of the 'Oriental" or any other Company.

As an insurance man myself, I naturally take great interest in the insurance business. In a country, like India, we are just beginning to understand what insurance is. We have not even touched the fringe in this most important, useful and highly developed institution. India has not many Insurance Companies which are as strong and powerful as some (why, many) insurance companies have become in other parts of the world.

When, therefore, a company like the "Oriental" or for that matter, any Indian insurance company has made remarkable and steady progress, it is the duty of any insurance man to record that progress for the information and guidance of the public.

All that I have done in this case, and propose doing in future, is to simply set out the progress of Indian insurance companies, as appearing from their annual reports and accounts. This kind of publicity is an every day feature with several newspapers in all progressive countries, as it keeps the reading public in close touch with the developments taking place in this important branch.

In these circumstances, my friend the "Policyholder" will appreciate that it will be impossible for me to answer the points raised in his letter.—Yours etc.

K. S. R. IYER.

Bombay, June 24.

RETRENCHMENT ECONOMYS WORST ENEMY.

MYSORE DEWAN'S BUDGET SPEECH

In the course of his speech in presenting the Budget before the Mysore Legislative Council the Dewan Saheb said:—

I may perhaps be pardoned if I begin with one or two general considerations. The first of these is that, while the taxable capacity of the people is very limited, the demands upon the public exchequer, of which many will no doubt find supporters among gentlemen present, are practically unlimited. On the one hand, few States have yet rid themselves of the effects of the war with its legacies of indebtedness and its large sudden demands of State expenditure for reconstruction. On the other hand, the war marks as definitely as the end of the Napoleonic era, the completion of one economic epoch and the beginning of another, and one principal feature of the latter is that every modern State finds itself in need of a continually increasing income for the performance of non-remunerative work and for the enlargement and improvement of existing public services.

The task of framing a budget, therefore, is one which needs a rare combination of courage and discretion. Nor can we follow the practice common in some Western countries of framing the estimate of our needs first and then proposing a scheme of taxation to meet it. A change in taxation in Mysore is a rare thing, to be most cautiously gone about and considered from every point of view before it is made. Our task in this country is therefore by so much the more difficult.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Lastly, let me remind you of the difference between economy and retrenchment. Economy is the best utilization possible of available means, and it follows that retrenchment is often economy's worst enemy. It has been well said that there are two modes of saying: one parisimony or doing without things, the other economy or getting better value for money. Work with the broad-axe may be necessary under extreme pressure, but it may be no more economy than infanticide is good housekeeping, and ought not to be resorted to until all possibilities of administrative economy have been exhausted.

While we make no apology, however, for our policy, there are features in it which are by no means clear on the face of the accounts and which I feel it is due to you to explain.

WHAT IS BEST RESERVE?

I will take first the draft on reserves for expenditure on irrigation works. The money we are spending here is derived from the Irrigation Capital Reserve, the Irrigation Cess Fund and the current interest on the Famine Insurance Fund. I ask you, Gentlemen, to consider which is the best reserve against shortage of crops, against reduction in the resources of the peasantry and against actual famine—a certain number of rupees yielding interest in the treasury or irrigation works in good order and a prosperous peasantry—I feel certain of your answer.

The other reserve we have drawn upon is the Special Reserve formed from surplus revenues of previous years for the purpose of meeting special and non-recurring charges.

IRRIGATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Irrigational development under the Krishnerajasagara by the construction of a High Level Canal can no longer be deferred. The Special Committee presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya appointed to investigate this problem in all its aspects has unanimously approved an estimate of Rs. 180 lakhs for the work and recommended that the work be started without delay. Government have now decided to accept this recommendation and to start the construction in the year with an initial grant of Rs. 25 lakhs. I may add that it is proposed to finance this project from existing capital resources as far as possible. In pursuing this policy we are only pursuing the policy by which the acknowledged advance and prosperity of Mysore has been built up by our predecessors.

I feel confident that in the discussions that are to follow, the deliberations of the Chamber will be inspired only by one motive and one question—what is best for the public good. I wish the utmost possible success to the House, and pray that the term of its office may be marked by measures of the highest good to the State.

The tour programme of the Royal Commission on Agriculture during the next cold weather is available. The Commission will be returning to India from England arriving in Bombay on 21st October. From there they will visit Karachi, where full three days halt will be made before proceeding to Calcutta en route to Rangoon. The Commission are scheduled to reach Rangoon on 1st November. Before conducting an enquiry for more than a fortnight in Burmah on 4th and 5th of November the Commission will halt at Mandalay. Next they will visit Mahlaing and Myingyan before proceeding to Prome. Returning to Rangoon on the 12th November the Commission will conduct an enquiry for four days. The Commission will return to Calcutta on the 20th November and reach Patna on the 21st for five days halt. Dehra Run will be the next to be visited and from there the Commission will reach Delhi on the 30th for a seven days halt. The rest of the winter programme will be known nnter.—A. P.

COMPLIMENT TO MAHARASHTRA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in the "Chronicle" of June 21 a letter from Mr. P. R. Lele. This gentleman is a well-known personality and I propose to use his name, though he avoids mine and Mr. Kelkar's! I will try to answer his objections.

In the first place, I have to congratulate him on assigning me my deserved place in the Congress ranks and that is a "Rightist" I offer no objection to this nomenclature, as the country will judge me by my work on the Congress platform.

Then Mr. Lele refers to aspersions in my letter against "Maharastra", and in honour bound takes it upon himself to defend. I have no such spirit of provincialism in me, but I will modestly say, I have a very keen sense of honour for my province. My reference to a 'compliment' to Maharastra was not the main purpose of my letter upholding the claims of Mr. Kelkar to the Presidential chair of the ensuing Congress. I do think, along with our friend Mr. Lele, the fittest leader should be elected. Mr. Lele stands for Dr. Ansari and in his letter to the 'Herald' he upholds his claims as a Mohomedan. I certainly don't suggest Mr. Kelkar's name as a Hindu or a Maratha. I think Mr. Kelkar is overdue for the Congress Presidentship and from the record of services and inherent qualities of greatness in him, he is the fittest leader to preside. I have not been in the good books of Mr. Kelkar since 1920 and I have taken to write to the Press about his claims with a genuine conviction about his fitness. I am in the know of the temperament of various Congress leaders and I know, they have got a great prejudice against Maharastra and its leaders. I do not want that prejudice to come in the way of Mr. Kelkar's election. If personal political opinion are to be taken into consideration have we not elected Deshbandhu Das to preside over the Gaya Session of the Congress, though he differed then from the majority? From the view of the record of long service and personal qualities I think Mr. Kelkar is the fittest leader to preside over the Madras Congress. If Mr. Lele is against this suggestion, let him discuss only this point.

—Yours etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay June 22.

THE SOONER THE BETTER

MR MACDONALD AND A GENERLA ELECTION

Mr. MacDonald, who returned from America on May 23, received a cordial welcome at Southampton in London, and at the House of Commons when he returned to his place on the front Opposition bench.

Somewhat feeble and walking slowly with the aid of a stick Mr. Ramsay MacDonald returned home from America this afternoon on the Berengaria. He had obviously passed through a very serious illness. Miss Ishbel assured the Press Association correspondent that although the health of her father had improved wonderfully during the voyage he was nothing like normal.

Mr. MacDonald greeted Mr. Arthur Henderson very warmly, and had a hearty welcome for other Parliamentary members of the Labour party who had made the journey from London. There were bonquets of red and pink carnations for Miss Ishbel and Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald, although extremely tired, discussed for a few minutes the political situation. Do you think we shall have a general election within the next six months?" he was asked. "I cannot say, but the sooner the better," replied Mr. MacDonald with some spirit. "Let them give us a general election as quickly as they possibly can. Other countries are just as tired of the Government as we are. It would be putting it midly to say that America considered that the present Government could not do any good for the United States. They expect England to be liberal in sentiment and liberal in ideas, and they are askng what has become of those characteristics which always mark the path of progress in Great Britain.

"If the Government decide to make a complete break with Russia we are prepared to challenge them to an election on that issue and that of the Trade Unions Bill. I only wish we could create an election straight away. I think it is absolutely dishonest for the Govesnment to pass the Trade Unions Bill without a mandate from the country. They have neither political nor moral authority to do such a thing. The bill is a passionate expression of class enmity. It is so passionate that it is not even decently drafted. It is unjust. It puts the trade unions in a position which compels them, whether they like it or not, to challenge industrially the position into which the Government has put them politically.

"There is another peculiar aspect which strikes people in America more than here. It was pointed out to me by a well-known professor of law in one of the American universities. The bill refers to the courts any specific points which may be criminal on general principles and asks the courts to decide whether specific actions are or are not criminal. The effect of such legislation in America has been to compel the working man and especially trade unions to assume that the judges are partisan, and the result, has been very bad indeed. The same result, according to the best American observers, will follow if this bill is carried into law."—"Manchester Guardian."

SPIRIT OF LOCARNO EVAPORATED!

"ITALY MUST ARM," SAYS MUSSOLINI.

WANTED AEROPLANES TO OBSCURE SUN

Signor Mussolini, in a speech to the Italian Chamber, made a declaration of the Fascist Government's attitude towards present-day Europe.

The spirit of Locarno, he said, has evaporated. Everybody is arming. Italy must arm. Its military equipment must be brought to a state of perfection. Italy must have arms for five million men and enough aeroplanes to obscure the sun.

They had in Italy, said the Dictator, 60,000 carabiniers, 15,000 policemen, 5,000 men attached to the railways, ports, roads and postal, telegraph and telephone services, all performing regular and useful services. There was also a frontier and forest militia.

Altogether the Government had at its disposal a police force of 100,000 men, and had provided them with all the most modern equipment, such as motor-cars and lorries.

Referring to repressive measures, Signor Mussolini pointed out that when he took over the portfolio of the Minister of the Interior the situation called for immediate measures. Among these measures he mentioned the suppression of all Opposition newspapers, the dissolution of all Anti-Fascist Parties, the creation of a special police, the institution of political investigation bureaux, and the creation of a special tribunal which was working excellently. These measures had been enforced with intelligence because it was no good exaggerating the strength of the Opposition. It had shed a lot of ink, and as a matter of fact these opponents had never left the entrenchments of journalism.—"Daily Herald."

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. MUNSHI WANTS A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. K. M. Munshi M.L.C. has given notice of the following resolution which he intends to move at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to examine in all its aspects the primary and secondary education now prevailing in the Presidency with a view:

(a) (i) To co-ordinate and reorganise the same on modern lines; (ii) To reduce the number of years taken up by the courses of primary and secondary education; (iii) To consider these course with the object of removing the duplication of studies in Vernacular and English; (iv) To introduce manual and vocational courses; and (v) To consider the steps for introducing compulsory medical inspection and physical training in primary and secondary schools. (b) To consider the question of the cost of the revised scheme with special reference to the funds available at present, and to explore the ways and means to raise further funds. (c) To report on such other matters germane to the above questions as may be considered necessary.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

1. D. B. Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education. 2. The Director of Public Instruction. 3. The Rev. Father J. Duhr, S. J., D.D., Ph. D., Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. 4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law. 5. K. B. Marzban Esqr., B.A., Principal, The New High School, Bombay. 6. K. M. Munshi Esq., B.A., LL.B., M. L. C., Advocate, 7. J. C. Swaminarayan Esq., M. A., M.L.C. 8. V. H. Anklesaria Esq., Principal, The Elphinstone High School, Bombay 9. M. R. Paranjpye Esqr., Secretary, the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. 10. Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A.D. Sc., F. I. C., Professor of Chemistry, Baroda College. 11. P. R. Chikodi Esq., M.L.C. 12. Noor Muhammad Muhammad Sujawal Esq., M.L.C. 13. F. J. Ginwalla Esqr., M.L.C. 14 Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C. 15. Natvarlal G. Mujumdar Esq., M.L.C, 16. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law. 17. Principal S. C. Shahani, M.A., D. J. Sind College, Karachi. 18. A. M. Kajiji Esq, B.A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law. 19. S. C. Joshi Esq., M.A, LL. B., M. L. C.

By a majority of votes, the Cocanada Municipality has decide to present an address of welcome to Dr. P. Subbarayan, Chief Minister, Madras who will visit the place on July 8, to lay the foundation stone of the Electric Power House, and preside over the diamond jubilee of the Municipality.—Free Press.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

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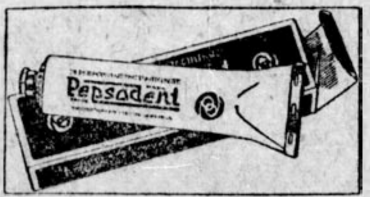

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OUR POONA LETTER.

OPENING OF NEW COLLEGE

SOCIAL LIFE FLUTTERED

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 26.

The opening of the new magnificent building of the New Poona College at the hands of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, was the grandest event of the week. The building itself is grand, the site of it is grand, the Shamiana specially erected for the purpose in front of the building was grand, the whole ceremony was grand. The distinguished gentry of the city and students were present on the occasion. It may not be a wonder if the members of the Shikshna Prasarak Mandali must have felt it to be one of the proudest days in their life. The pride is undoubtedly fully justified. For the Development and ramification of a small primary school held in a small hired house into several buildings for the primary, the secondary and the High Schools and now into this august first-grade arts College, the finest and one of the most imposing college buildings in Poona, if not in Bombay Presidency, is certainly an achievement that must make any man or an institution proud of himself or itself.

THE BUILDING.

The building is shaped like E and built in an oriental style of architecture and with the background of the beautiful Parbati bills and under the remote, but well-marked, domination of the Sinhgad at the back, the building gains a kind of supreme situational charm. It is erected on the ground of Shrimant Jagannath Maharaja who, through the request of Lok Tilak, leased it to the Mandali. Beside it stands the comparatively smaller, but august, Tilak Mandir. Around the building students' quarters and Professors' bungalows are being erected. Over the top of the building there is a beautiful clay-model of the Goddess Saraswati fixed, as it were, to guard and guide this Temple of Learning.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The building is shaped like E and built ever, did not rise to the height which the grandeur of the occasion demanded. The demands for money were refused for financial stringency and His Excellency only consoled the Mandali by the remark that in Europe legacies of rich people went to set up such big institutions. About unemployment among the graduates he had to say nothing except making a reference to it in the scantiest manner.

STREAK OF LIGHT.

Naturally the speech caused dissatisfaction among the audience who must have gathered to listen to something more fruitful from the head of the Presidency. But at the close he announced three big donations from Messrs. Gogate, Dongre of Mahad and Kalewar and the announcement lent a streak of light to the otherwise dark cloud of despair that was hanging over the "Mandap."

OTHER COLLEGES.

Like the N. P. College the other colleges in Poona too have opened. The opening lecture in the Fergusson College was delivered by Principal Kanitkar who, after all the storm in the D. E. Society; has been reinstated to the Principalship. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal the President, has published in the papers that the family squabbles have ended. People here felt a great relief at this piece of news. Though some professors in the Fergusson College may perhaps be disliked by many in Poona, none wishes that the institution should suffer in its prestige and importance.

Principal Kanitkar asked students to join the University Training Corps. Principal J. R. Gharpure delivered the inaugural lecture in the Law College. He laid stress on the necessity of the study law by everyone, though not necessarily for practice. Thus the Colleges are now in working order and one of the interesting part of Poona population which is missed in the summer, is restored to its usual place.

SOCIAL LIFE FLUTTERED.

The wave of inter marriages and at least one inter-communal marriage that has spread in Poona and Bombay, has fluttered Poona's social life to much extent. The Khan Panandikikar marriage, celebrated on Friday last, is on the lips of everyone. The marriage of Mr. Lele and Miss Samant also gave the orthodox a stock of surprize. Another marriage between the Deshastha and Karhade was celebrated in Prof. Sahasrabudhe's bungalow.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The idea of the Sanskrit College is ripening slowly. Only recently the Secretary Dr. Belwalkar published the prospectus of the College containing a complete history of the idea and the scheme and also curriculum for three years. The other day a deputation of the College Executive Committee consisting of Mr. V. T. Agashe, Principal Shah, Sardar Muzumdar, Dr. V. G. Paranjpe and Dr. Belwalkar interviewed the Hon. Education Minister who talked on the scheme with the members and got what information he wanted. The topic of giving the Vishram Baga Wada was discussed and it is sad that the Minister asked the deputation to apply for the same.

THE "POONA SAMACHAR."

The "Poona Samachar," the new Marathi Daily edited by Dr. S. V. Kelkar, is going ahead. In publishing local news it stands first and besides it has added certain other features to itself that promise to draw readers. One of the features is the historic survey of all the wards in Poona City. Another is the description of their own life-history by prominent contractors and of how they started their business from the most humble beginnings. A third is the discussion of commercial topics in connection with Poona and of the causes of degradation or rise of certain professions in the city. The paper will be increasingly welcomed by the public if only the occasional outbursts of whimsicality and exhibition of a low taste in the publication of some news-items, are restrained.

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GOKAK NOTES

COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE POSTPONED

June, 22.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The first general meeting of the Supervising Union of Gokak Taluka, was held under the chairmanship of Mr. D. K. Patil yesterday, in the Development office. The approved bye-laws were formally adopted. There was a very hot discussion on the point whether the Taluka Development Association can be allowed to be a member of the Supervising Union, as the objects and duties of both the bodies were the same. The meeting was adjourned for want of time.

The Belgaum District Co-operative Conference which is to be held here is postponed according to a reliable piece of news as the cholera is increasing day by day.

CHOLERA NOT DECREASING.

Last month the town and Taluka of Gokak was quite free, but this fort-night, Cholera is showing an increase. The daily deaths at Gokak are 3 to 4 as against 1 to 2 last week. In villages under Gokak Taluka the daily deaths are 3 to 4. The Assistant Director of Public Health of Belgaum paid a few hours' visit to Gokak last week. An additional Doctor is sent on special duty.

THE MAHILA VIDYALAYA

NEW BRANCH AT SURAT

The Surat Mahila Vidyala has been in existence for the last eleven years and is situated in Gopipura the centre of the City. It has been making rapid progress and has expanded its usefulness so much that the people of Haripura Mahidhavpura, and Rampura wanted to have similar educational facilities of secondary school courses for their girls close at hand. A new Branch of the Mahila Vidyalaya Mandal on the 13th June. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Kamabai Wasudev, B.A., the wife of the District Judge of Surat in the midst of a large gathering of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the City. The branch is located in a hired building and quite a decent number of girls and grown-up ladies have come forward to avail themselves of the educational facilities provided therein. The course of studies will comprise the teaching of Gujarati and Sanskrit literature, English, Arithmetic, Music, Sewing, Embroidery, Drawing, Home Hygiene, religious and moral instruction and such subjects as would be useful to the female sex and instrumental in securing their uplift and making them accomplished citizens. Mr. Gordhandas N. Kazi, one of the most energetic and enthusiastic worker and Hon. Secretary of the Mandal gave a lucid account of the Mahila Vidyalaya that was started in 1916 and now boasts of nearly 400 pupils.

The ideal cherished at the start is indeed ambitions but if it succeeds in getting adequate monetary help from the wealthy and influential people the accomplishment of the high ideal will be soon at hand. This is a fresh venture and Seth Vithaldas Thakurdas Choksi of Surat who is doing business in Bombay has financed it and desires to help the movement with ample funds. He has already paid Rs. 2,000 to start and conduct it and wants to donate a further sum of nearly Rs. 1,000 just to equip it with the needful accessories for instruction. His noble example will, it is hoped, inspire other wealthy people of the city with the zeal to cooperate in the endeavour to make this educational experiment a success.

The education of the female sex is recognised as a sheer necessity by all now and will attract their attention to meet this necessity adequately. There is an awakening in this direction every where and there will be a proper response to an appeal for funds for its maintenance. Meanwhile all honour to Seth Vithaldas Thakurdas Chokshi for his readiness to supply funds for its upkeep so generously and unostentatiously.

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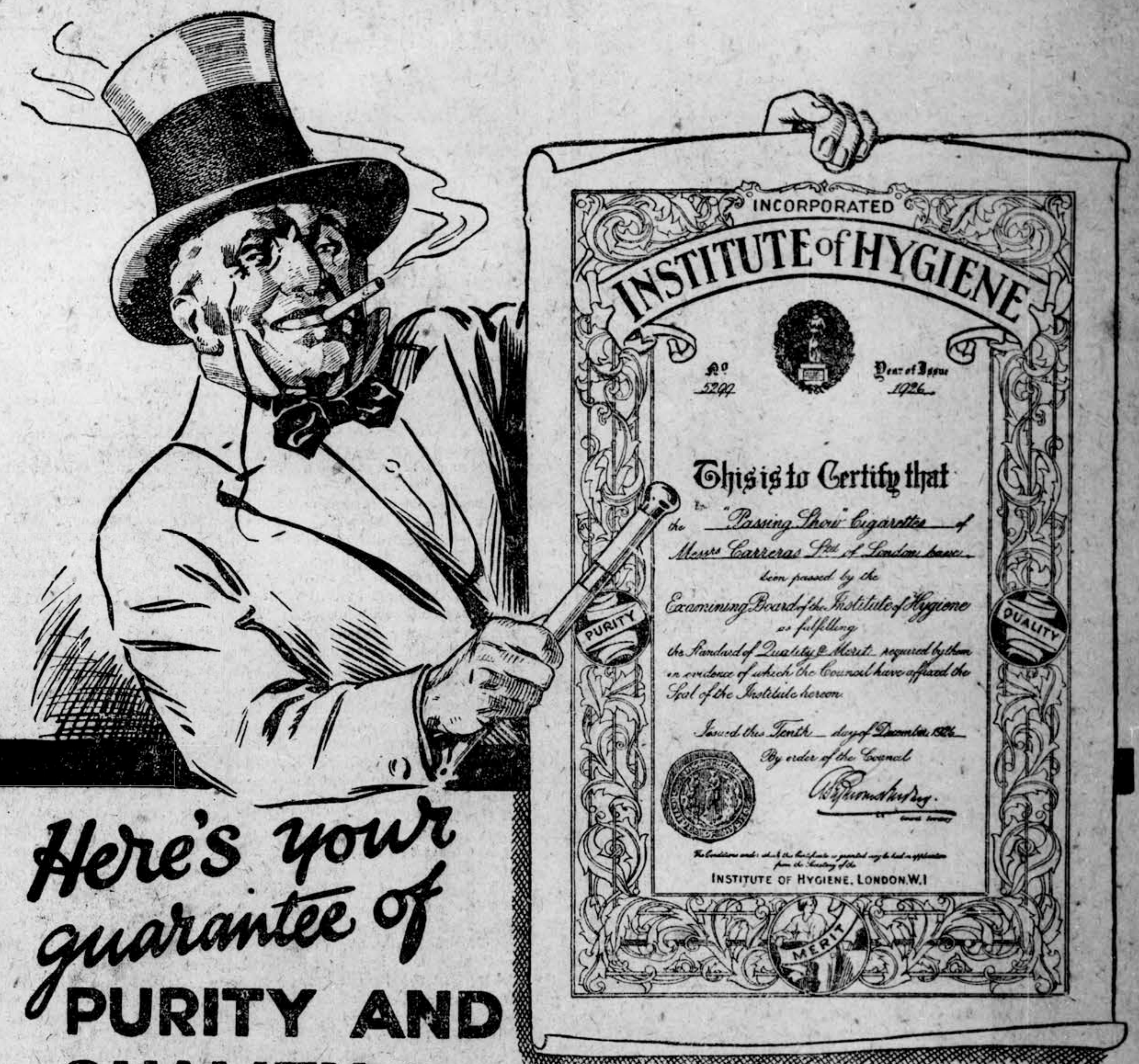

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PAL LONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.